FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 226 *22 November 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Costa Rica To Nominate Facio for Top OAS Post A 1
ECLA Meeting on Population Closes in Havana A 1
Dominican Delegate Scores U.S. A 1

ARGENTINA

IAEA Head To Visit Nuclear Installations B 1
Envoy Discusses Beagle Channel Dispute B 1
Armed Forces Council Begins Pre-Trial Inquest B 1
Alfonsin Holds Talks With Political Leaders B 2
Meets With Future Cabinet B 2
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 20 Nov]
Receives Peronist Leaders B 2
Receives Uruguayan Opposition Leaders B 3
Meets Brazilian Opposition Leaders B 3
Troccoli Discusses Federalism, Terrorism B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 19 Nov]
Justicialist Party Designates Chamber Leaders B 4
Peronists Demand Change in Party Leadership B 4
Congressman Wants 'Generational Change' B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 20 Nov]
More Attacks on Leadership B 5
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 21 Nov]
Mrs Peron Consulted B 6
Gromyko Unable To Attend Alfonsin Inauguration B 6
[CLARIN 19 Nov]
Cuban Vice President To Attend Inauguration B 6
[LA NACION 17 Nov]
CGT-RA Seeks 'Full Participation' of Labor B 7
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 19 Nov]
CGT, Uruguayan PIT Sign Joint Declaration B 7
MNR Holds Rally; Anti-Radical Slogans Noted B 7
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 19 Nov]
Two Army Officers Placed Under Preventive Arrest B 8
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 17 Nov]
Naval Maneuvers in South Atlantic End 20 Nov B 9
Spanish Vessels Transport Material to Falklands B 9
Judge Denies U.S. Petition, Frees Arce Gomez B 10
Briefs: Rio Negro Radio License; Radio Station Suspends Transmissions; Radio License Awarded B 10

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Holds Emergency Session on Economy C 1
Congress To Question Cabinet Members on Measures C 1
Interior Minister Says Tranquillity Prevails C 2
Ministers Defend Economic Measures, Stress Unity C 2

Reaction to Economic Reforms Reported C 4
COB Leader Criticizes C 4
COB-Sponsored Rally Protests C 5
Miners Reject Measures C 6
Strikes Called as Protests to Economic Decrees C 6
'Growing Concern' Noted C 6
COB Strike 'Paralyzes' Nation C 7
Radio, Press Exempted C 7
ENTEL Employees Sign Agreement, End Strike C 8

CHILE

Pinochet: Political Statutes To Be Ready by 1986 E 1
Radical's Silva Cimma Labels Dialogue 'Mistake' E 1
Christian Democrats' Valdes Discusses Policy E 2
[Madrid YA 10 Nov]
Rejects CP Presence in AD E 3
Foreign Testimony Requested in Zaldivar-Valdes Case E 4
Government Grants Asylum to Nicaraguan Refugee E 4

PARAGUAY

Arrested University Students on Hunger Strike H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 14 Nov]
Havana Notes Strike H 1
Havana Reports Deteriorating Economic Situation H 1
Briefs: Anticommunist League President Arrives; H 1
Colombian Ambassador Presents Credentials

PERU

Armed Forces Thanked for Orderly Election J 1
Belaunde on Cabinet Reshuffle, Economy Minister J 1
PAP To Continue Municipal Government Aid J 1
Economy Minister on 1984 Economic Program J 2
Leftists Call for Solidarity March 24 Nov [Havana] J 2
Shining Path Reportedly Kills New Mayor J 3
Guerrillas Kill 27 Persons in Ayacucho J 3
Rumors Circulate on Murders J 3
Havana Notes Murders J 4
Strikes Reported in Transportation, Other Sectors J 4
Havana Reports Strikes J 5
War Minister Departs for Visit to Belgium J 5
Lima, Beijing Declared Sister Cities 21 Nov J 5

MEXICO

USSR Envoy Warns of Danger 'Looming' Over Region M 1
Cited on Investments M 1
[EL DIA 19 Nov]
PSUM Leader Attacks U.S. Policy as Threatening M 2
Defense Secretary on Purchase of Hercules Planes M 2
[UNOMASUNO 16 Nov]
Briefs: Petroleum Refining M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Havana Cites U.S. Envoy Winsor's Statement P 1
Havana Cites Ambassador to UN on Neutrality P 1

EL SALVADOR

Nicaraguan Diplomats Score Costa Rican Stance P 1
Reportage on Government, Rebel Military Activity P 2
Army Repels Guerrilla Raid P 2
Rebels Attack in Cabanas P 2
FMLN Claims New Victories P 2
[Farabundo Marti]
FMLN Reports Army Offensive [Farabundo Marti] P 3
FMLN Reports Military Operations [Venceremos] P 3
Army, FMLN Clashes Reported [Havana] P 4
FMLN Reports Raids on Highway [Venceremos] P 4
Troops Surrender in Anamoros [Havana] P 5
Incursion by Honduran Troops [Venceremos] P 5
Salvadoran Communal Union Protests Murders P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 19 Nov]
Venceremos Comments on Protest P 6
Radio Farabundo Marti Announces FM Broadcasts P 7
Havana Reports FMLN Letter to Fidel Castro P 7
Havana Cites Msgr Rivera y Damas on Violence P 7

GUATEMALA

Mejia To Attend Argentine Inauguration P 8
Cancellation of U.S. Aid Affects Rural Sector P 8
Military Commissioner Killed in Villanuevas P 8
Solola Base Commander Killed in Guerrilla Attack P 9
Soldier on Patrol Killed in Guerrilla Ambush P 9
Criminals Run Down Policeman, Shoot Soldier P 9

HONDURAS

Government Protests Sandinist Raid of 16 Nov P 9
FUSEP Official on Need To Fight Subversion P 10

NICARAGUA

Defense Minister Discusses CONDECA, War Threats P 10
Ramirez on U.S. Aggression, Honduran Ties P 11
Government Junta Supports Costa Rican Neutrality P 12
Henry Ruiz Speaks at Mexican Anniversary Fete P 12
Tinoco Views Results of Contadora Group Meeting P 15
Washington Meeting Termed 'Positive' [Havana] P 15
Justice Minister Castillo on 1985 Elections P 15
FSLN, Junta Guarantee Land to Producers P 16
Ramirez Mercado Discusses State of Economy P 16
Education Minister Comments on Literacy Drive P 17
U.S. Citizens Demonstrate in Front of Embassy P 17
Bulgarian Delegation Ends Briefing Tour P 18

BARRICADA Reports on Recent Fighting Cited P 18
ARDE Forces Reported Fighting in Ten Areas P 18
[Voice of Sandino]
Havana Cites Humberto Ortega on U.S. 'Threat' P 19
Havana Cites Omar Cabezas on U.S. Attack P 19
Report to State Council P 20
Havana on Statements by Commander Henry Ruiz P 20
Havana on EPS Actions in Jinotega Department P 20
Havana Cites Statement by U.S. Citizens P 21
Briefs: Russian Language Laboratory P 21

CUBA

Press Comments on Castro's Speech, Grenada Q 1
Negative Effects of U.S. Action Q 1
PRENSA LATINA Comments on U.S. Military Maneuvers Q 2
'Our America' on Pinochet's 'Final Countdown' Q 3
CEMA Communications Meeting Opens 21 Nov Q 3
Bulgaria's Tsanov Arrives Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Charles Says Thatcher's Grenada Stance Was Wrong S 1

GRENADA

Reportage on Events Under Interim Government S 1
NJM's Ramdhanny, Sir Paul on Elections S 1
Unsuccessful Pro-U.S. Demonstration S 2
Spice Island Radio Activities S 2
Bishop Asked for Cuban Aid After Release S 3

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

Prime Minister Simmonds Departs for India S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Ends 7-Day African Tour, Returns V 1
Briefs: FRG Grants Multimillion Aid V 1

URUGUAY

Military Seeks Rapprochement With Politicians V 1

COSTA RICA TO NOMINATE FACIO FOR TOP OAS POST

PA201714 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] The Costa Rican Government will officially nominate Gonzalo Facio for the post of secretary general of the OAS in a note to be delivered by the government to the OAS headquarters in Washington tomorrow.

ECLA MEETING ON POPULATION CLOSES IN HAVANA

FL211929 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, which is being sponsored by ECLA, has concluded in this capital.

The meeting approved a document that ratifies the concept that the solutions to demographic problems must be subject to the social and economic progress of nations.

The document, which denounces among other things the capitalist crisis as a factor that is worsening the negative indexes in the statistics pertaining to demography, hunger, misery, and illiteracy in developing nations, was approved during the final session of the meeting, which began on 16 November.

The delegates of the 16 participating countries submitted ideas and proposals that are to be presented at the upcoming National [as heard] Conference on Population, which is to take place next year in Mexico.

Dominican Delegate Scores U.S.

FL212114 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Dr Jose Garcia Ramirez, head of the Dominican delegation to the meeting of ECLA governmental experts, which concluded in this capital, has condemned both the U.S. intervention in Grenada and the threats against Nicaragua. Garcia Ramirez, who is Dominican under secretary of public health for resource planning, stated that as a citizen of a country which has endured three interventions in 1916 and 1965, he believes that all peoples have the right to the fullest self-determination. Garcia Ramirez added that Nicaragua, like all other Central American countries as well as countries in other parts of the world, has the right to choose its own form of government.

IAEA HEAD TO VISIT NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

PY211434 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Hans Blix, the general director of the IAEA, will arrive in Buenos Aires today on part of a tour which also includes Brazil. Blix will remain in our country until 25 November. During his stay the IAEA head will meet with Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, retired, and will tour the atomic installations in Ezeiza. He will also meet with Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari and visit the Atucha I and Atucha II nuclear plants and the heavy water experimental unit that is under construction.

ENVOY DISCUSSES BEAGLE CHANNEL DISPUTE

PY211811 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Relay from Ezeiza Airport]

[Excerpt] General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, the head of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican for the Beagle Channel mediation, has just arrived in our country. Shortly after his arrival at Ezeiza Airport, we asked him what news he had brought. The following were his comments:

[Begin recording] [Etcheverry] I have come primarily in response to the Foreign Ministry's call for a full report on the current mediation. This is the main reason why I have returned to the country.

[Question indistinct]

[Etcheverry] Yes, I do not want to give my opinion because it is up to the government to make its judgment, and I have nothing to do in the matter. All I can say is that [words indistinct] 4 or 5 months of intense activity. The mediation is now experiencing one of its busiest phases. There have been meetings with the heads of the two delegations to the Vatican. [passage indistinct]

[Question] [Passage indistinct] that negotiations are frozen?

[Etcheverry] That is not true; there must be a lack of information or a mistake. As I was saying, the mediation has been very productive, very dynamic. This may not be reflected in the number of meetings held but rather in the depth with which the most important subjects of the southern border dispute were discussed. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES COUNCIL BEGINS PRE-TRIAL INQUEST

PY211407 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] As was announced by the military junta secretariat, the Armed Forces Supreme Council will begin to analyze the responsibilities of the high-ranking officers who participated in the South Atlantic conflict in accordance with the findings of the Inter-Force Commission which conducted the investigations.

The Supreme Council is expected to begin this analysis today, prior to prosecution through summary proceedings provided for in Article 502 of the Military Justice Code, according to the military junta communique.

It should be recalled that the communique classified the final inter-force report as a military and political secret in order to safeguard the nation's interests.

After a pre-trial inquest, the Supreme Council will propose appropriate sentences which will be submitted to the president for a final decision.

The Supreme Council is composed of Brigadier General Luis Maria Fages as president; and Major Generals Jorge Filippini and Julio Gomez; Generals Osvaldo Rene Azpitarte, Eros Juan Cazes, and Tomas Sanchez de Bustamante; and Vice Admirals Leon Scasso, and Juan Fourcade as members.

ALFONSIN HOLDS TALKS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS

Meets With Future Cabinet

FY202015 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Nov 83 p 17

[Text] President-elect Raul Alfonsin met yesterday with members of his future cabinet to discuss the various possibilities for modifying the structure of the Armed Forces.

Defence Minister-designate Raul Borras, Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo, Interior Minister-designate Antonio Troccoli, and Juan Carlos Pugliese, president-elect of the lower house of Congress, met with Alfonsin at his temporary headquarters in a downtown hotel, reportedly to discuss whether most or only a selected few senior military officers will be forced to retire as the new government takes office next month. They were later joined by Education and Justice Ministers-designate Carlos Alconada Aramburu and German Lopez, to plan immediate measures aimed at solving Argentina's social and economic crises.

Following the virtual cabinet meeting, Alfonsin received leading members of the future Radical Party bloc in Congress, including Cesar Jarovlasky, Marcelo Stubrin, Hector Tesio, and others. They reportedly discussed the bloc's future strategy, especially in connection with its relations with congressmen from opposition parties.

Earlier in the day, Alfonsin met with Aldo Ferrer who was economy minister during the administration of former President General Marcelo Levington. Ferrer said they had discussed various aspects of the economic situation, adding that he believes Economy Minister-designate Bernardo Grinspun "will do a good job." He described the Radical economic programme as "sound."

Receives Peronist Leaders

FY191355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0031 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (EFE) -- Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin today met with several Peronist leaders with whom he agreed upon the government's "minimum" plans for seeking a good coexistence between the new government and the opposition.

The Peronist delegation was composed of Deolindo Bittel, former candidate for the vice presidency with Italo Luder, Peronist Party acting Second Vice President Carlos Juarez, union member Diego Ibanez, and leaders Manuel Guindimil, Carlos Spadone, and Nicasio Sanchez Toranzo.

Representing the Radical Party, in addition to Raul Alfonsin, was Interior Minister-designate Antonio Troccoli.

During the meeting the Peronists suggested to Alfonsin the need to adopt a minimum of all kinds of measures during the first days of the new government to bail the country out of the present crisis and to achieve improved coexistence among the parties. Political observers have stated that during the meeting the Peronists proposed to the president-elect the distribution of posts within the two congressional chambers and the need to respect the Peronist majority in the governments of some provinces.

At the end of the meeting, Carlos Juarez, acting second vice president of the Peronist party, in the absence of Isabel Peron and acting on First Vice President Lorenzo Miguel's designation, expressed "satisfaction" over the talks with Alfonsin. He added that the party "will continue playing the role of an opposition force, imbued with great civic convictions," and added that Peronist leaders will render "the supreme service of helping and creating the paths of coexistence so that the democratic process will never again be broken.

Juarez said that "the government will be shared" because the Peronist party won in several provinces, and added that they expressed to the future Argentine president their desire to "share the responsibilities." He also said that "the president (Raul Alfonsin) wants to be at the service of the national unity," and that all participants of the meeting agreed on the "need to eliminate antagonisms."

Moreover, when asked whether his party will accept the second vice presidency in the Chamber of Deputies, Diego Ibanez, president of the bloc of Peronist deputies, stated that "we are talking. We hope for the first vice presidency, but we are going to work with all the Argentine legislators."

Receives Uruguayan Opposition Leaders

PY181306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1417 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM) -- In his Panamericano Hotel offices, President-elect Raul Alfonsin today received Uruguayan political leaders Alembert Vaz and Horacio Muniz of the National Party and Juan Raul Ferreira of the Democratic Convergence. The meeting, which began a little past 1000, lasted approximately 20 minutes. The Uruguayan political leaders thanked Dr Alfonsin for the invitation extended to National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

At the close of the meeting, Alembert Vaz told reporters that Alfonsin's victory, at a time when the Uruguayan people are struggling for democracy, has created an unprecedented event in the history of Argentine-Uruguayan relations. He added that on 30 October, when Alfonsin's victory became known, the Uruguayan people took to the streets celebrating the victory as if it were their own, an event which has never before happened in Uruguay.

Vaz added that during our years of exile in Argentina, Alfonsin gave us all his support, both politically and morally. No other Argentine had done that before; therefore, we are very grateful. He added that Wilson Ferreira Aldunate will attend the presidential inauguration of the next Argentine chief of state.

Meets Brazilian Opposition Leaders

PY212025 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2253 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Except] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (DYN) -- A delegation of Brazilian opposition leaders this afternoon held a meeting with the future presidential secretary general, German Lopez, and later in the evening they had dinner with the president-elect, Raul Alfonsin.

The Brazilian opposition group is made up of Ulisses Guimaraes, Celso Furtado, Fernando Cardoso, Mario Moreira Alves, and Fernando Gasparian.

Upon their arrival at the hotel where Alfonsin is staying, Guimaraes said that during his stay in Argentina he had witnessed Euphoria, hope, and new motivation resulting from the elections in a people who had been suffering from the great problems they were experiencing.

TROCCOLI DISCUSSES FEDERALISM, TERRORISM

PY202210 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] Salta [NA] -- "We will allow no ideological witch-hunt and we will offer security to the community", Interior Minister-designate Antonio Troccoli said here yesterday, and added that "if there appear groups outside of the regular security forces, they will be repressed."

Troccoli pointed out that "the government and labour must study jointly" the way to return to the workers their unions and eventually their social benefit institutions." I believe labour will join in this new republican system, in spite of the fact that there may appear someone naughty who would decide to act the wrong way round."

Speaking to the local daily EL TRIBUNO, Troccoli announced "an upcoming meeting" with the new provincial governors and their respective economy ministers to update federal coparticipation "and make it more fair, equal, and efficient."

The minister-designate also said that the government will ask Congress to revoke recently-passed amnesty and anti-terrorist laws and that "we will invest our utmost effort within the constitutional system in order to find a solution for the problem of the missing persons." On the subject, he explained that "we cannot keep the legislatures from appointing an investigative committee and within framework of the state of law, we are convinced that it is justice who must take part in the investigation and trial of the persons found responsible."

JUSTICIALIST PARTY DESIGNATES CHAMBER LEADERS

PY181530 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (DYN) -- This afternoon Oil Workers Union leader Diego Ibanez was designated as the president of the future bloc of Justicialist deputies, followed by Mendoza Deputy Luis Manzano as first vice president and Santa Fe Deputy Ruben Cardozo as second vice president. Cardozo is also a member of the Peronist Oil Workers Union. The Justicialist Party also proposed the candidacy of Chaco Deputy Adan Pedrini for the vice presidency in the Chamber of Deputies in case an agreement on this is reached with the Radical Civic Union [UCR]. The UCR will have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

PERONISTS DEMAND CHANGE IN PARTY LEADERSHIP

Congressman Wants 'Generational Change'

PY202135 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Nov 83 p 17

[Excerpts] [DYN] -- Peronist Congressman-elect Carlos Ruckauf yesterday called for "the reorganization from the bottom up to the top" of the Justicialist Party and warned that the radical government will run into trouble for "having promised too much" to voters.

Speaking on a local radio show, Ruckauf called for a reorganization as well as "a generational change" within the party, noting that during the electoral campaign the party "lacked a clear proposal" for Argentine youth. According to Ruckauf, the Radical Party was instead able to attract young voters by President-elect Raul Alfonsin's "suggestive proposals" which now the Radicals "will not be able to fulfill." Alfonsin "will not be able to keep all promises made," Ruckauf added, since "he has a tactical electorate made up of the left and the right" and the result will be that Alfonsin will then "have to drop some of his allies, which will undoubtedly lead to a tough opposition."

More Attacks on Leadership

FY211802 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Former Peronist Defence Minister Jose Deheza yesterday accused the Justicialist Party leadership of having asked the military government not to grant Maria Estela Martinez de Peron political and civil rights until after the party's national convention held last September. In related events yesterday, other Peronists continued to attack the party leadership.

Deheza told reporters "a general within the Bignone administration" had informed him of the leadership's action and went on to criticize Deolindo Bittel, the Justicialist first vicepresident at the time of the party convention, saying Bittel's telegram inviting Mrs Peron to the convention "was a bit suspicious, since he sent it after Justice Minister Jaime Lucas Lennon reaffirmed that Mrs Peron would not be allowed to assume public posts."

Meanwhile, Congressman-elect Miguel Unamuno yesterday levelled his own accusations at those "who in the name of Peronism, but actually as agents of the (military) process, colluded with the military regime and promised to deliver to it a domesticated Peronism on a silver platter."

Writing for the local newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO, Unamuno also commented that "our leadership remained silent, in effect abandoning us," in a veiled criticism of Mrs Peron's, the Justicialist president, policy of complete silence on party matters.

In other Peronist events yesterday, elected governors from Salta, Santa Fe, Catamarca, Chaco, Formosa, and La Rioja Provinces met in Salta, issuing a joint statement afterwards criticizing "the national government bodies and state firms that have become co-governors, superimposed onto the local constitutional powers." La Rioja Governor-elect Carlos Menem restated before the meeting that the Justicialist national leadership must resign, recalling Juan Domingo Peron's words that "leadership mistakes are expensive, and the defeated should go to the end of the queue to rebuild their forces."

Finally, Peronist Youth leader Dante Gullo denied yesterday that Peronism is divided, referring to its current state as one of "internal reflection" and, separately, said a planned course of action with the Radical Youth may be "possible."

Late last night ultraverticalists party sources said that leaders Pedro Arrighi and Jose Martiarena held a three-hour meeting with Mrs Peron in Madrid yesterday to discuss the party's situation. The sources added the leaders, who are due to return to Buenos Aires on Thursday, will meet the former president again tomorrow and on Wednesday.

Mrs Peron Consulted

PY192220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1427 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA) -- Sources of the Justicialist Party today revealed that former Education Minister Pedro Arrighi and former Jujuy Province Governor Humberto Martiarena [name as received], both of whom belong to the Justicialist Party, traveled to Spain yesterday to meet with former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

The sources that were consulted claim that Arrighi and Martiarena were invited to Spain by Mrs Peron herself and that upon their return they would allegedly bring "precise instructions" on how to overcome the internal crisis in the Peronist movement, which came about as a consequence of the electoral defeat. The two leaders left on board flight No 924 of Argentine Airlines in absolute secrecy and arrived in Madrid today.

Today the wife of Mrs Peron's former minister confirmed to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that her husband left for Spain yesterday, but did not know when he would return. She also admitted that last Thursday, through a telephone call from Madrid, her husband had received "orders" to travel to Spain, but was not able to confirm whether he had talked to Isabel herself or one of her aides.

According to the sources, Arrighi and Martiarena will stay at a hotel where Isabel made reservations, and will meet with the former president today. Carlos Menem, La Rioja Province governor-elect, was the last Peronist who tried to meet with Mrs Peron, but he was unsuccessful.

GROMYKO UNABLE TO ATTEND ALFONSIN INAUGURATION

PY192211 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 Nov 83 p 6

[Excerpt] While a source at the Soviet Embassy disclosed that Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will not come to Argentina for Raul Alfonsin's presidential inauguration, it was confirmed that the Chilean foreign minister [Schweitzer] and Gabriel Valdes, leader of the Chilean opposition, will attend the ceremony.

Yesterday spokesmen of the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires stated that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will not attend the inaugural ceremony of the new constitutional government, which will be presided over by Raul Alfonsin on 10 December, "because previous commitments prevent him from traveling." The Soviet Government will be represented at the ceremony by one of the 15 deputy chairmen of the presidium.

As is public knowledge, Radical sources had disclosed the possibility that Andrey Gromyko might travel that day especially to attend Raul Alfonsin's presidential inauguration.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PY181415 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 17 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] The Cuban Government has appointed Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, as head of the special mission that will attend Raul Alfonsin's inauguration as president of the nation. The Cuban mission will also include Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Cuban Ambassador to Argentina Emilio Aragones Navarro, among other diplomats.

Mr Rodriguez is the second highest Cuban official from the institutional standpoint, but he ranks third in the decision-making chain, following Defense Minister Raul Castro from the political standpoint.

According to unofficial reports carried by some news agencies, Ecuadorian President Oswaldo Hurtado will also attend the inauguration, but Colombian President Belisario Betancur will not be able to because he will be chairing a meeting of presidents of the Andean Group on regional and Central American problems to be held in his country. The Colombian delegation will be headed by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo.

CGT-RA SEEKS 'FULL PARTICIPATION' OF LABOR

PY202200 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] DYN -- The Argentine Republic branch of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT-RA) yesterday made a public commitment to "look after democracy" and to seek "internal agreements" during the future Radical administration, "in hope of reversing the current situation, with half of the factories shut down and 12 million unemployed". In a statement issued yesterday, the labour confederation headed by Saul Ubaldini also announced that it will seek the "full participation" of the labour movement in state organizations, "according to the laws voted by the national Congress during (a period of) democracy".

The CGT-RA also requested the enforcement of collective wage bargaining Law 14250, the trade union Law 20610 -- in force during the last Justicialist administration -- and social benefit institutions Law 18610, including the return of those organizations to the workers.

"We will request an in-depth investigation into the issue of the dead and missing, this long night of dictatorship which attacked the elementary rights of humans and citizens". Ubaldini's confederation also emphasized that "we will not give up the leading role of workers in a modern democracy". The statement concluded by calling for "national unity" and "unity within the labour movement" in order to achieve these goals.

CGT, URUGUAYAN PIT SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PY212047 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1318 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (NA) -- According to a joint statement signed by the two union organizations, the Argentine CGT [General Confederation of Labor] and the Uruguayan Interunion Workers Plenum (PIT) will coordinate their efforts to "achieve the full exercise of individual rights, of union rights, and of national sovereignty." The joint declaration, signed in Buenos Aires by CGT and PIT leaders, also stated that the two union groups will coordinate their efforts to "eradicate those economic policies based on foreign interests that have subjected workers to the scourge of increasing unemployment and low salaries."

MNR HOLDS RALLY; ANTI-RADICAL SLOGANS NOTED

PY202039 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] The Nationalist Restoration Movement (MNR), a self-proclaimed Catholic and anti-liberal group, drew an audience of 1,000 at a rally held at a downtown park last night. Using religious and patriotic slogans -- a huge poster of late Buenos Aires provincial Governor Juan Manuel de Rosas as the backdrop for the speakers' stage -- the MNR drew a predominately young crowd. The audience seemed to be mostly in their teens and early 20's.

MNR press secretary Ricardo Bernota told the HERALD that "between 70-80 percent of our movement is made up of university and working-class youth" adding that the remaining 20 to 30 percent are older members "with previous participation in various nationalist organizations."

Bernota said that the year-and-a-half old MNR, which claims that political parties are non-representative of Argentine society and calls for a corporate state based on "Catholic nationalism", would reserve judgement of the elected Radical party government until after it takes power. Perhaps more pointedly, MNR youth members throughout the rally, held at Plaza San Martin, chanted anti-Radical slogans, including one predicting the demise of "Radical socialism."

TWO ARMY OFFICERS PLACED UNDER PREVENTIVE ARREST

PY181446 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] [NA-DYN] -- Two high-ranking Army officers have been placed under preventive arrest in connection with the court investigation into the abduction and murder of diplomat Elena Holmberg, whose corpse was found in the Lujan river in 1979, court sources said yesterday.

Federal Judge Siro de Martini ordered the arrest of Colonel Carlos Tepedino, the interior ministry's domestic security director, and of Colonel Julio Bellene, the current chief of the Army's 601 Intelligence Battalion. The arrest did not become effective, as both officers were released on a bail of $A 500 each, after their testimony allowed the judge to determine the nature of the crime, the sources said.

Tepedino was found responsible after he testified that he had not carried out an investigation into Miss Homberg's abduction. The judge reportedly said he may have commited perjury, as his statements were contradictory. Judge de Martini reportedly also found there is half proof that Bellene is guilty of "ideological falsehood."

Bellene, who was said to have been in charge of carrying out the investigation on Tepedino's orders, reportedly told his superiors that no probe has been conducted.

Last night, the Army High Command issued a statement confirming that Tepedino and Bellene had been placed under preventive arrest and later released on bail, pointing out that the two officers "are not on trial, "and that they have already appealed the court order.

The statement also emphasized that "neither any Argentine Army unit nor Colonels Tepedino and Bellene are in any way related to the crimes of which Miss Elena Holmberg was the victim, and the force's only activity in connection with her homicide was in charge of the intelligence area, for the sole purpose of gathering information to enlighten their command."

The report of the officers' arrest was also confirmed in statements to Radio Mitre by former diplomat Gregorio Dupont, whose brother Marcelo was murdered last year. The investigation into that crime has not yet been successful.

The Army also "deplored" the "plublicity given yet inconclusive legal procedures" and the "confusion caused in public opinion as the result of statements made by a private citizen not connected with the case."

Dupont's brother was murdered shortly after the former diplomat revealed that Miss Holmberg had given him information regarding alleged meetings between former Navy Commander-in-Chief Emilio Massera and an Argentine terrorist leader exiled in France.

Elena Holmberg's corpse was found a few days after her abduction, shortly after the foreign ministry had transferred her from the embassy in Paris back to Buenos Aires.

In statements yesterday, Dupont said he had mentioned the names of Tepedino and Bellene in an interview with a U.S. magazine, but these had not been published here "because it was forbidden."

Dupont also said that "a financial institution has questioned (the behavior of) Admiral Andres Covas, to whom Massera recommended that (businessman Fernando) Branca's funds should be blocked." Massera is under arrest on charges of having covered up information pertaining to an investigation into Branca's disappearance and suspected murder in 1977.

Dupont and Massera were to give confrontation testimony yesterday, when the latter was to confirm slander charges against the former diplomat, but the retired admiral failed to appear in court, reportedly because of health problems. Sources close to Massera's family said the former commander, who is being held at the Buenos Aires Navy Base, had been taken to the Navy hospital here in a "delicate health condition." Massera's lawyers said he had failed to appear because of "personal reasons."

NAVAL MANEUVERS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC END 20 NOV

PY211458 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 21 Nov (TELAM) -- Another phase of the final maneuvers carried out by Navy units under the Naval Operations Command ended yesterday. During these maneuvers, which took place in the South Atlantic and along the Patagonia coastline, the units carried out combined exercises which included surface, submarine, antisubmarine, and air-sea operations. They ended with an amphibious landing operation.

Naval Operations Commander Vice Admiral Rodolfo Antoio Remotti, who was aboard the tank-landing vessel "Cabo San Antonio" with his staff, supervised the operations. Another phase of this year's operational evaluation program has thus been completed.

SPANISH VESSELS TRANSPORT MATERIAL TO FALKLANDS

PY192033 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1537 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (DYN) -- According to newspaper reports, Spanish fishing vessels that were catching hake near the Malvinas Islands transported cement and other materials necessary for the construction of the new airstrip being built in Puerto Argentino and Mount Pleasant from Great Britain to the archipelago.

This information, which was published today by COMPENDIO INFORMATIVO in the seond part of its article on the Malvinas issue, points out that the order was placed by the British consortium of Laing, Mowlen, and Roadstone. The report points out that the offer to transport the materials from Great Britain to the Malvinas was made by Spanish shippers in exchange for being the only ones allowed to fish hake near the archipelagos.

In this regard Lopez Veiga, of the Spanish Anamaer fishing company, stated that "he soon became aware of the economic advantages of the agreements to fish in the Malvinas and after a number of new meetings with British diplomats in Madrid he requested to be named official agent in Spain with the purpose of solving all the technical and operational problems which the transport of materials to the archipelago would involve."

The COMPENDIO INFORMATIVO article published today reveals that the British Government did not exactly like the idea that the agreement for Spain to transport materials and to fish hake would be signed between the two governments, and therefore, recommended that "those agreements should be signed by the FIC (Falkland Islands Company), which is the enterprise that supervises all the islands' economic activities."

It should be recalled that in the article published yesterday the newspaper had noted that the subject of the Spanish vessels fishing in the so-called "exclusion zone" around the Malvinas will be analyzed by future President Raul Alfonsin when he meets here with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, on the occasion of the Radical leader's inauguration as president.

JUDGE DENIES U.S. PETITION, FREES ARCE GOMEZ

PY181913 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1752 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (NA) -- Federal Judge Jose Nicasio Dibur has rejected the extradition petition submitted by U.S. courts for Luis Arce Gomez, a former Bolivian justice minister [title as received] and an ex-colonel in the Bolivian Army, and ordered that Arce Gomez be released immediately.

Arce Gomez, who was being held at the Caseros penitentiary, this afternoon was taken to Judge Dibur's office in order to be notified of his ruling. He was later taken from the court to the Federal Police Coordination office, where he will be released.

BRIEFS

RIO NEGRO RADIO LICENSE -- Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM) -- Through Decree No 2652, the national executive branch renewed the license of Radiodifusion Sonora LU18 Radio El Valle of General Roca in Rio Negro for 15 more years. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 13 Oct 83 PY]

RADIO STATION SUSPENDS TRANSMISSIONS -- Comodoro Rivadavia, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- Due to economic difficulties, LU21 Radio Golfo San Jorge de Caleta Olivia, which broadcast for northern Santa Cruz Province, suspended its transmissions on 1 November 1983. This station, which was about to complete 20 years on the air, operated on 820 khz with a 5-kw output. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 3 Nov 83 PY]

RADIO LICENSE AWARDED -- Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (DYN) -- The executive branch has awarded the license for the operation of LT14 of Parana in Entre Rios to the Enterprise El Jacaranda S.A., which is being established, for 15 years. It can be renewed for another 10 years at the firm's request. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Oct 83 PY]

CABINET HOLDS EMERGENCY SESSION ON ECONOMY

PY211838 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The national cabinet has been in session since 1045 [1345 GMT] at the Government Palace. This is considered to be an emergency session to analyze the corrective economic measures adopted late last week by the Popular and Democratic Unity government.

It was also reported that complementary economic measures to be dictated by midweek will be discussed at this session.

The cabinet session is presided over by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, and former Finance Minister Flavio Machicado is attending as the government's economic adviser.

The president arrived in his office at 0830 [1130 GMT] today and immediately called the cabinet into session. He later heard a report from Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata on the country's political situation.

CONGRESS TO QUESTION CABINET MEMBERS ON MEASURES

PY220310 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] A list of questions for the cabinet members of Siles Zuazo's government has been submitted in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] and the Revolutionary Front of the Left will question the cabinet regarding the corrective economic measures promulgated by the government last Thursday.

The cabinet ministers will have to answer questions from the congressmen on why the cabinet decided to implement economic measures which are considered to be unpopular and detrimental to workers' interests. Juan Carlos Duran, MNR member, referring to the proposed questioning in the Chamber of Deputies, said:

[Begin recording] The questioning covers the following points: 1. The economic measures are against the interests of the Bolivian people; 2. The lack of objectives of the economic measures; 3. The complete lack of ecnomic policy criteria for preparing measures to confront the country's overall crisis; 4. The promulgated decrees violate the national Constitution; 5. The implementation of a financial dictatorship in the country; 6. The lack of definition of a national development strategy; 7. Violation of Article 96, Clause A, of the national Constitution; 8. The cabinet's acceptance of the deposit made by the Santa Cruz Bank in the Central Bank for $20 million, at the official interest rate of 200 pesos per dollar. [end recording]

Juan Carlos Duran said that the questioning of the cabinet will occur next Tuesday.

Another list of questions was submitted in the Senate. Its main points are: 1. The economic policies are unconstitutional because the government usurped power outside its jurisdiction by approving economic measures on 17 November in violation of the national Constitution, as expressly established in Articles 2; 26; 27; 30; 31; 59 -- clauses 2, 5, and 10; 141; 142; 143; and other articles; 2. The government implemented an antipopular policy by ordering price increases of basic foods, bus fares, and other public services without the necessary and just salary compensation for city workers, miners, and peasants, thus violating Articles 132, 156, 157, and 158 of the national Constitution;

The economic policies are antinational, in detriment to the interests of the people, because they are subjected to the dictates of the IMF and because the renegotiation of the foreign debt was handed over, for a large sum of money, to a foreign enterprise without the authorization of the national Congress and the knowledge of the Bolivian people.

The questioning in the Senate will be held Wednesday, 23 November.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS TRANQUILLITY PREVAILS

PY220150 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] There is complete tranquillity in the national territory, said Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata in reference to reports he received from different areas of the country. The minister pointed out that 4 days after the promulgation of the new economic measures tranquillity prevails in the nine departments. In answer to reporters, Minister Alvarez Plata said:

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] According to the information I have received from different parts of the country, there is complete tranquillity everywhere.

[Unidentified reporter] Has the cabinet discussed the protest demonstrations in the country against the economic measures implemented by the government?

[Alvarez] The cabinet is in session, but we are going back to Congress to continue to attend the debate, therefore we did not have a chance to attend the cabinet meeting. [end recording]

In reference to the cabinet, Alvarez Plata said that the ministers who are attending the cabinet meeting, presided over by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, are studying a number of projects complementary to the economic measures promulgated last weekend. This is what the interior minister said during a conversation with reporters:

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] Congress has a constitutional right to question the cabinet or the ministers separately. It is exercising that right. We and the entire country hope that Congress will not alone abuse that right.

[Unidentified reporter] It is said that the decrees recently promulgated by the government are unconstitutional [words indistinct].

[Alvarez] Every decree will have to be analyzed. I do not really know if the executive branch made the mistake of taking over attributions and [words indistinct] of the legislative branch.

[Reporter] What was the reason for the presence of the Armed Forces commander in the Government Palace?

[Alvarez] I did not see him around here. He probably came to give some information to the president. [end recording]

MINISTERS DEFEND ECONOMIC MEASURES, STRESS UNITY

PY211746 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Last night the economic team ministers gave explanations to the Bolivian people.

This is the report on their statements: Last night the three ministers who make up the economic team, Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando, Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio, and Labor Minister Horst Grebe, were unexpectedly presented by Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena. At the outset of the statements, Information Minister Rueda Pena said that the government deemed it necessary to clarify a number of ideas that had come up during the past few hours concerning the promulgation of the economic measures. Therefore, Rueda Pena first presented Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando, who stated that it is obvious that additional measures will still have to be issued, although such measures will be supplementary.

Discussing alleged consultations held at the governmental level with private business and with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to apply such economic corrective measures, Minister Jordan Pando said that no sector had been previously consulted for the implementation of such measures. The fact is that we are enduring an inflationary economy; we have been subsidizing foreign countries, and we had to correct this, Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando said in the most outstanding portions of his statement. Let us listen to the statements, rather excerpts, made last night by Minister Jordan Pando during an unexpected press release aired on the state television station:

[Begin recording] I have talked to the [word indistinct] and with its deputies, and they claim that private business has been favored with these new measures; they even claim that the latter had been consulted. Neither private business nor the state-run enterprises nor the COB have been consulted during the drafting of these measures. What has been done many times, and for several months, is that we held talks with them on several facets of the economy -- the economic crisis, salaries, and prices. [Words indistinct] known, of course, in the United States. But this has not been corrected. How could we benefit the private business [words indistinct] it has been punished and is on the verge of bankruptcy. This is a feature of the economic crisis. The fact is that we are enduring an inflationary economy [words indistinct]. We have been subsidizing foreign countries. We had a foreign exchange rate of 200 pesos. We have been subsidizing everything. This country [words indistinct] was being completely squeezed out. Therefore, we had to end this situation.

Those who think that a devaluation was not the correct step, I feel sorry for. If we had maintained the exchange rate at 200 pesos, would there be rain? Would we have earned the people's approval? Would we have defended the people's economy, the national economy? [Words indistinct] and the country would have branded us for being careless. If no economic reactivation had been noticed at 100 pesos per dollar, if there had been no production increase, then this meant that we could no longer keep that pace. Again there is an angle that we must think about. You have seen some decrees which allow for dollar loans, payments in dollars, imports and [word indistinct] in dollars at a free exchange rate. This remains unchanged with regard to the measures implemented in November 1982. [passage indistinct] It was an adequate measure; after that it prompted a funds transfer which [words indistinct] actually led to the state enterprises' bankruptcy. [end recording]

These are the most outstanding portions of the statement made last night by Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando to TV viewers. We must point out that Minister Jordan Pando later stated that nobody in the cabinet is an IMF backer and that the measures are not imposed by the IMF. Jordan Pando said that there was total disinformation from the people who have opposed these measures.

Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio also made comments. The minister first expressed his gratitude to the workers and to the people for the understanding with which they have received these economic measures.

Obviously, he said, none of these measures is popular. However, it was necessary to implement them to gradually solve the country's problems. The minister also said that the measures will not do away with the problems posed by the drought, the floods, or the drop in exports of traditional products. For next year, however, an energetic drive will be made which will allow the domestic economy to overcome the crisis that it is now facing.

He added that Bolivia will be the first country to overcome its economic crisis by implementing these measures. Anyway, let us listen to the most outstanding portions of the explanation given by Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio to TV viewers:

[Begin recording] Procrastination sparked the people's anxiety, causing anguish, speculation, and political indecisiveness, has now been overcome through the drafting of these economic measures. These measures in no way will lead to the solution of the problems posed by drought, floods, and the decline in our leading export products -- hydrocarbons or nonferrous minerals. Obviously there is an infrastructure problem which will have to be solved. But, I again say the solutions will have to come about gradually. They must be realistic and they must have the people's support to some extent at least. I would like, and the economic team would like very much, to hold talks, as we have been doing so far in a consistent manner with the COB. We will also hold talks with the Confederation of Private Businessmen and with the economic commissions of both chambers of congress. Obviously, should it be necessary, we will be elaborating on any information request which the honorable senators and deputies may deem convenient, so as to have them learn about the concepts and the orientations of the economic measures.

[Words indistinct] these principles, the possibility of rescheduling the foreign debt which is burdening our treasury, next year we will be experiencing an energetic drive, a popular and lasting one for our economy, which since 1978 has not found a natural path for development. I believe that next year will be a year of great challenge for the Bolivian people. Unlike our neighbors, you will see that we will be the first ones to overcome the crisis with a steady pace and with a clear idea of what can be and should be done in Bolivia. All these measures being applied are being applied by Bolivians, with Bolivian thinking, and in the service of Bolivians. Therefore, to attribute or to claim that there has been interference or any alleged suggestion on the part of any international agency is completely untrue. We can prove this as many times as necessary, and we can prove our points.

We have a clear-cut idea of what should be done in the country. This is exactly why we are in the government. We are the only alternative that the country has for aligning its democratic process with the strength and the reliance of this political force, with the legitimacy of President Herman Siles Zuazo's term, which allows us to assure you that we will find a solution. I shall repeat 20 times that if the friendly countries and the friendly international financial organizations have cooperated to uphold this democratic rule, then there is no reason for the vast majority of the Bolivian people not to back it up a least to some extent. [end recording]

REACTION TO ECONOMIC REFORMS REPORTED

COB Leader Criticizes

PY190029 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Juan Lechin Oquendo, main leader of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB], called the economic measures implemented by the government last night senseless, illegal, and shameless.

Lechin stated that the measures released by the government clearly benefit the large tyrannical enterprises in the country and also violate the Human Rights Charter's provisions for socioeconomic issurs.

[Begin Lechin recording] They are senseless measures which clearly and shamelessly benefit the large enterprises and intermediaries such as the middlemen. In the second place, these measures violate the UN Human Rights Charter which our country has signed; they also violate the UN Charter provisions for socioeconomic issues. Moreover, these measures are illegal, which is something that the government has been doing since it issued the first decrees on 5 November, and which the workers, in order not to interrupt a process of hope, did not question. [end recording] Further on, Lechin Oquendo stated that the last salary increase authorized by the government has vanished with these new economic measures. He noted that the prices of the staples established at that time are no longer realistic.

[Begin Lechin recording] Moreover, it must be noted that salary increases granted through an agreement reached with the economic team have vanished. The salaries or the prices established by the Industry and Commerce Ministry are deceiving, because although the government has issued a decree against those who speculate, it has never taken any measure against the large private enterprises. They are strict with small dealers but not with the big speculators who belong to the large private enterprises. The government's measures represent a blow not only to the people, but also to the nation. [end recording]

Lechin Oquendo then disclosed that this afternoon -- he did not state the time -- there will be a national meeting of labor union representatives with the purpose of agreeing on the position to be adopted by the workers regarding the new economic measures. Lechin went on to say that the government is the only one responsible for destabilizing the democratic process.

[Begin Lechin recording] We can almost certainly state that the government is primarily responsible for destabilizing the democratic process, a process which is not of its own making. The government cannot continue to worsen the peoples' hunger. I am not only referring to the workers who have a steady income, but how about the thousands of unemployed persons that the government has neglected during its year in power? [end recording]

COB-Sponsored Rally Protests

PY211817 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] A general bus strike did not prevent workers from reporting to the San Francisco Plaza to express their disagreement with the economic measures adopted by the government last Thursday. From different neighborhoods of the city and the La Paz Alto, columns of people walked to the San Francico Plaza, responding to a call made by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB]. The rally began at 1000 [1300 GMT] and leader Jose Maria Palacios, COB finance secretary, was the only speaker.

COB Secretary General Juan Lechin Oquendo was scheduled to speak after a speech by the leader of the Bolivian Single Peasant Workers Federation [name indistinct]. At the last moment, however, the COB finance secretary decided to speak in the absence of Lechin Oquendo.

[Begin Palacios recording] At a time when Bolivia's structure is cracking, due to hunger and poverty, the people of Bolivia were hit by a package of economic measures adopted by the government a few days ago as a Christmas present to flout the misery of the exploited people. The workers have taken to the streets to protest these measures. [end recording]

Miners Reject Measures

PY190248 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Summary] "Miners of the Siglo Veinte mine categorically reject the new economic measures and in the next few hours will hold a general meeting to adopt a position in this regard."

The Siglo Veinte miners term the new economic measures harmful for the already battered economy of the Bolivian workers. A communique issued by the Siglo Veinte miners points out that they will struggle against the current economic measures implemented by the Democratic and Popular Unity [DUP] government and request that the miners federation "mobilize and conduct a firm, organized, and united struggle of the miners together with our allies of the rural areas and cities."

STRIKES CALLED AS PROTESTS TO ECONOMIC DECREES

PY191100 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Editorial Report] La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 19 Nov quotes Edgar Sandoval, executive secretary of the Bolivian Drivers Union Confederation, as announcing that "the national transportation sector has declared a nationwide, indefinite strike starting at 0000 next Sunday."

Panamericana further reports that "the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, has declared a nationwide 24-hour strike at 0000 next Monday." The announcers say that the measure was adopted during an emergency meeting of the COB's executive committee "to protest against the economic measures adopted by the Democratic and Popular Unity," which measures the COB considers "brutal and contrary to the interests of the people." The announcers also report that demonstrations will be held during the strike, adding that a demonstration will be held in the San Francisco Square in La Paz at 0900 on Monday.

COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo reports that "the strike will include the television stations, but not the radio stations and the press, which have been authorized to operate." Additionally, the announcers quote General Flores Santos, leader of the National Peasant Confederation, as reporting that "farmers all over the country will observe the COB measure" because "the economic measures applied by the government are contrary to the interests of the farming sector." The announcers also quote Felipe Tapia, top leader of the factory workers sector, as reporting that "the factory workers will observe any decision adopted by the COB in response to the detrimental measures adopted by the government."

Panamericana concludes by quoting leaders of state employee unions as reporting that "all state organizations of Cochabamba will begin an indefinite strike on Monday," adding that "Oruro, Potosi, and Santa Cruz districts will joint the strike on Tuesday."

'Growing Concern' Noted

PY192334 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] In order to serve our numerous listeners throughout the country and keep them duly informed, today we provide a complete report on the social conflicts affecting various sectors. To begin with, the indefinite and general strike decreed by the public transport throughout the country is the measure causing the greatest concern among the public because there is fear of a shortage of staples.

The general and indefinite halt of public transport, which includes urban, provincial, and departmental transportation, will create serious problems which will cause much trouble to the government and, above all, to the Bolivian people.

Another general and indefinite strike, no less disturbing and serious, is the one staged 5 days ago by the employees of the National Telecommunications Enterprise (ENTEL). National and international communications have been suspended and Bolivia has thus become isolated from international contacts. When this newscast was edited, no solution was yet in sight to this conflict, due to the unyielding attitudes on the part of both officials and employees.

There is a report by an international news agency that the peasants of La Paz Department have begun blocking the roads as of yesterday. This means that the isolation of this capital will continue, with the consequent shortage of essential foodstuffs, even if the public transport strike ends.

In addition to this disturbing, sinister pricture, the whole country will come to a standstill on Monday because of the 24-hour strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] in protest against the government's economic measures, which have been said to be aimed against the people. On Monday, Bolivia will become essentially a paralyzed country in the eyes of both nationals and foreigners, except for a few hours, perhaps, when the workers will stage protest marches.

Let us continue with the list of general and indefinite strikes. The public servants in La Paz have been on strike for 1 week, and as of Monday the strike will spread to Cochabamba, then to Oruro and Santa Cruz. This strike has also caused growing concern and, above all, anger among the public. The harm caused to the public by this strike, which also seems to be aimed against the people and the country, cannot be evaluated and the strike has been generally condemned [words indistinct].

These indefinite and 24-hour strikes are causing growing uncertainty and concern among the population, mainly in the labor sectors throughout the country.

COB Strike 'Paralyzes' Nation

PY211441 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 21 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivia was totally paralyzed today because of the 24-hour strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Confederation to protest the recent economic measures decreed by the government, which have caused a wave of social discontent, since the cost of living has been substantially increased.

Contrary to what had been expected, the entire private sector also joined the strike. The stores, which in similar situations have usually remained open, have joined the strike.

Radio, Press Exempted

PY212045 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] In relation to the decision of the National Executive Committee of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], Radio Illimani releases the following communique:

The decision [to strike] was the result of the meeting held by the COB Executive Committee last Friday to study the new government economic measures. This is the explanation given to the press by the COB press secretary in reference to the 24-hour strike throughout the country.

Aldo Flores also explained the Executive Committee's decision regarding press workers in the country:

[Begin recording] The Executive Committee decided to hold a 24-hour strike, excluding radio and press workers [words indistinct] of the various radio stations should work except television workers. It was decided that television workers should not work. All radio station and newspaper workers were authorized to work, therefore I believe [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Regarding this government radio station, he said:

[Begin recording] We said that all radio stations can work and (?this includes) Radio Illimani. [end recording]

ENTEL EMPLOYEES SIGN AGREEMENT, END STRIKE

PY212020 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The National Telecommunications Enterprise (ENTEL) is resuming its activities after signing an agreement between the government and ENTEL employees. This agreement grants a loan for the establishment of company stores and restructures salaries.

The general strike that ENTEL workers held for a week was revoked thanks to the mediation of the Mineworkers Federation and OCB [Bolivian Labor Federation], it was reported.

The agreement, which put an end to the ENTEL employees' strike, calls for the government to grant a 4,000-peso loan for each employee for the establishment of company stores at ENTEL. In addition, the government will cooperate in the establishment of an emergency fund for ENTEL employees, and salary brackets will be established toward the restructuring of salaries according to the positions and duties held by ENTEL employees.

With regard to the minimum salary petition submitted by this sector, it was withdrawn by the employees because of the petition made on Thursday by COB to the government asking for a cost of living minimum salary with escalator provisions.

Both domestic and international communications have been resumed normally as of today so that the people may resume their activities through ENTEL, the workers' leaders reported.

PINOCHET: POLITICAL STATUTES TO BE READY BY 1986

FY211244 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet, together with his wife and a group of ministers, has returned to Santiago after a successful visit of the First Region. In addition to learning about the community and the region's situation, the president inaugurated several improvement projects, such as the potable water system in Putre and several housing complexes.

During his meetings with the people, the president reiterated some of his previous statements on the country's institutionalization process. On Saturday evening the chief of state announced that the political statutes should be ready before 1986 and strongly emphasized that those who are determined to oust the government are not contributing to the country's democratic future.

He said that one would have to be insane to take advantage of the current economic situation with the purpose of damaging the country and the government's historic effort to establish a perfected and stable democracy.

President Pinochet was applauded by the hundreds of persons gathered at the San Remo Club when he reasserted that the government will continue with the institutionalization process, especially the drawing up of the basic political statutes which, he announced, should be ready before 1986. The president also disclosed that an overall program which provides for all steps to be taken during the next 6 years is being drawn up. The document includes the political, social, and economic fields, as well as technical and cultural development.

RADICAL'S SILVA CIMMA LABELS DIALOGUE 'MISTAKE'

FY212215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1625 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Nov (EFE) -- Today Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Chilean Radical Party [PR] and of the Democratic Alliance (AD), said that "we made a mistake by holding a dialogue with the government."

Silva Cimma, who was the only speaker during the antigovernment demonstration held in O'Higgins Park on 18 November, in an interview published by EL MERCURIO today refers to the dialogue held between the AD and Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa by saying: "We were deceived."

Upon explaining this remark, he said that "we believed that the government had the intention of using the dialogue for a quicker return to democracy." However, Silva Cimma believes that "dialogue is never definitely closed among rational beings," adding that "if we were given absolute, total guarantees that the government really wants to search for a democratic solution and dialogue was the instrument to achieve it, I would support it."

Silva Cimma asked, as he said in his speech, for the president's resignation, because "we continue to believe that an authentic return to democracy will only be achieved when the chief of state leaves the presidency."

For this particular situation Silva Cimma believes that the creation of a provisional government will be necessary, and that "we Radicals believe that the president of the Supreme Court should be the president, a situation considered by the 1925 Constitution."

Silva, who said he opposes dictatorships and that neither he nor his party are Marxist-Leninist or Marxist, believes that the Communist Party should not be a part of the AD. According to the PR leader, in order for the Communist Party to join the AD, this party should change its insurrectional tactics because "we disagree with it because insurrectional tactics create violence and we do not accept this because our philosophy is essentially pacifist."

However, Silva Cimma admitted the possibility that the AD may carry out parallel actions with the Communists "in case an agreement is reached for a return to democracy as we conceive it."

In conclusion, in reference to the government accusations against Christian Democrats Gabriel Valdes and Andres Zaldivar, he said that "any opposition politicians can express his point of view inside or outside the country."

He added: "It is perfectly understandable that many countries are willing to help another country return to democracy."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS' VALDES DISCUSSES POLICY

PM161048 Madrid YA in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p 12

[Interview with Chilean Christian Democratic Party Chairman Gabriel Valdes by Jose V. Colchero in Santiago; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What role does the Christian Democratic Party currently play in the opposition to Pinochet and within the broader Democratic Alliance?

Answer: It plays a very prominent role since, although political parties are not legal, I am convinced that it represents the majority of Chileans. We are full members of the Alliance, which is an organization of democratic parties that jointly represent over 70 percent of the country's normal voting population. Thus the Christian Democratic Party is a major linchpin of this group of parties.

Question: Does the Christian Democratic Party advocate an institutional break or a transition to democracy?

Answer: In the document that we signed on 22 August when the Democratic Alliance was formed, we set down our proposals for the present situation and the future government. In this document it was made clear that, as far as we are concerned, there is an essential and pressing need to establish a government that will provide guarantees to all the Chilean people so as to reach a constituent phase. We believe that the existing Constitution (created by the Pinochet regime itself and approved by a plebiscite in 1980, without guarantees of freedom) was corrupt from the outset, and that it is necessary to create a constituent assembly that will meet the people's wishes. Meanwhile, we must rapidly prepare a list of voters and a law on political parties. We are all committed to supporting the transitional government, whose sole objective would be to make possible the election of a constituent assembly; which would establish the basic political framework, after which a proper government would be chosen.

Question: So is Pinochet's departure an essential prerequisite?

Answer: As far as we are concerned, yes. He has shown that he has no respect for any democratic rules, and he insists on retaining his authoritarian and arbitrary powers until 1989.

Question: Is your party closely linked to the hierarchy in Chile -- a country where the Catholic Church seems to wield as much influence among the people as it does in Poland?

Answer: It does not have close links, because since 1925 in Chile there has been a separation of church and state. From its beginnings, the Christian Democratic Party has defined itself as a nonconfessional party, and therefore within the Christian Democratic Party there are Catholics, other Christians, and agnostics. This does not alter the fact that we maintain very good relations with the hierarchy and with the Church as a whole. We intend to implement the church's social doctrine in Chile. The church has its own very well-defined role independent of the political parties, and this is understood throughout the country. There is no confusion between the church and any political party. This, irrespective of the fact that the church, in a very important statement in December 1982, declared that it was essential to restore democracy in Chile.

Question: What are you hoping for from cooperation with the Christian Democrats in Spain, who now belong to several political groups, but who all follow developments in Chile with great interest?

Answer: We hope that all Spaniards, Europeans, and politicians from other parts of the world, inspired by the same principles as we, will display their solidarity and have confidence in what we are doing. It is a Chilean task that we must resolve, and we must do so with our own interests and convictions. As you know, the party that I lead is affiliated to the Christian Democratic International, which is a very broad organization within which each party enjoys the freedom and autonomy to see what suits its own country in accordance with its circumstances.

Question: Your arrest last August spurred world public opposition to the Pinochet regime. Are you now "untouchable" as a result of your personal prestige and what you stand for?

Answer: No, quite the contrary. Perhaps I am more exposed because so many foreign friends and so many in Chile have expressed their sympathy and support, and in this connection I must stress once more all the friendship I have received from Spain and especially from the Congress of Deputies, which was kind enough to declare its support in a plenary session. I was profoundly grateful for that.

Rejects CP Presence in AD

PY211604 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] A paragraph of Gabriel Valdes' letter to the Socialist Party states that the presence of the Communist Party in the Democratic Alliance [AD] would only cause confusion, disagreements, and misunderstandings. Gabriel Valdes' letter answering the Socialist Party's request for the Communist Party to be made a member of the AD, after referring to the dialogue with the government which has ended, points out that he is in favor of increasing the number of AD member parties. However, Valdes states that the Communist Party does not fit into the AD because it does not share the basic principles which are the grounds for our plan for Chile in the future.

Valdes mentions the four basic points of disagreement with the Communist Party, pointing out that they are not the only ones.

The first point is that any important political agreement should be based on respect for human rights as a universal principle, quote, which should be respected by all government and political regimes, unquote.

The second point is the need for a great number of political institutions, quote, whose development has been linked to democracy as an achievement of mankind; therefore, it should be respected, unquote.

Valdes also rejected the Communist Party's international dependency, pointing out the need for an international policy which will represent a national, unique, and independent option. This entails parties that reject the bloc-policy compromised with the Nonaligned Movement and in favor of an international policy which is in keeping with Chilean and Latin American interests and realities.

On the last point, Valdes notes that AD's disagreement with the Eastern political parties by stating, quote, that the Communist Party, by its own choice, has adopted a political program which we judge morally wrong and, from the practical point of view, very harmful to the interests and struggle of the Chilean people today, unquote. He added that the Communist Party exercises a violent policy, which the AD rejects.

Valdes ended by stating that the aforementioned points not only illustrate the depth of our differences with the Communist Party but also the wide scope of fields they encompass. He pointed out that the presence of the Communist Party in the AD would only cause disagreements and misunderstandings within the Alliance itself and also within the public.

The attempt to unite the Marxist left with centrist sectors, especially the Christian Democrats, follows the instructions given by Moscow to the Chilean Communist Party. Therefore, the interest it has in being admitted as a member of the AD and the support this attempt has received from the socialist [words indistinct].

Gabriel Valdes' letter answering the Socialist Party's political request outline the official AD position.

FOREIGN TESTIMONY REQUESTED IN ZALDIVAR-VALDES CASE

PY212040 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] A motion petitioning that Chile's first criminal court request that the Greek and Spanish courts summon their respective prime ministers for testimony regarding the Zaldivar-Valdes case will be filed with the first criminal court tonight.

It is recalled that the two foreign prime ministers were involved in a DINACOS [National Social Communications Agency] communique charging Andres Zaldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, and Gabriel Valdes, President of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, with seeking foreign aid to pressure the Chilean Government.

As a result of this communique, Zaldivar and Valdes filed a suit against DINACOS with the first criminal court. The purpose of the motion that will be filed tonight is to prove the innocence of Zaldivar and Valdes.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO NICARAGUAN REFUGEE

PY210015 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The last Nicaraguan to request asylum at the Chilean Embassy in Managua has arrived in Chile. He is former Captain (Alberto Jose Vaca Reyes), who took refuge in the Chilean Embassy on 22 July 1979. This information was announced in a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry that states that following Chile's proper recognition of the pertinent international rules, Chile has granted political asylum to (Alberto Jose Vaca Reyes).

ARRESTED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON HUNGER STRIKE

PY160212 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 13

[Excerpt] Four students, members of the University Regrouping Movement, who had been charged with violating Law 209 "began a hunger strike, taking only water, in the most firm defense of our innocence, and to gain our freedom while we wait for the verdict of the Appeal Court on our case." So reads the note signed by the four students: Monica Perez, Casta Elizeche, Ernesto Heisecke, and Cayetano Quattrocci.

Havana Notes Strike

PA191759 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Reports from Asuncion state that five Paraguayan political prisoners are on an indefinite hunger strike to demand their freedom. They are the priest Obando, one of the longest-detained political prisoners in Paraguay, and four students of sociology identified as Monica Perez, Casta Elizeche, Ernesto Heisecke, and Cayetano Quattrocci. According to the Paraguayan news agency ANP, Obando has been held since 1962. On several occasions, human rights defense organizations have denounced the abuses he has suffered at the hands of the regime headed by Alfredo Stroessner.

The four students participating in the hunger strike were accused of participating in an alleged subversive plot against the Paraguayan tyranny and have been in prison since last October.

HAVANA REPORTS DETERIORATING ECONOMIC SITUATION

FL181537 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The precarious economic situation of the Paraguayan workers has deteriorated seriously as a consequence of the 14 percent increase in the cost of living during the past 3 months. Transport has increased by 30 percent, the price of meat by 90 percent, and the price of bread by between 70 and 80 percent.

The brusque decrease in the purchasing power of wages and salaries has provoked union protests opposing the economic measures implemented by the regime of Alfredo Stroessner.

BRIEFS

ANTICOMMUNIST LEAGUE PRESIDENT ARRIVES -- Yesterday Roberto Close, president of the World Anticommunist League, arrived in Asuncion in response to an invitation of the Paraguayan branch of that organization. Close was met by Juan Manuel Frutos, General Benito Guanes Serrano, and Miguel Angel Lopez Jimenez, among others. During his stay in this country Close will meet with national authorities. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Nov 83 p 6 PY]

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- During a special ceremony held on 2 November in the Independence Hall at Government House the newly appointed Colombian ambassador to Paraguay, Emiliano Isaza Henao, presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 3 Nov 83 p 6 PY]

ARMED FORCES THANKED FOR ORDERLY ELECTIONS

PY211512 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Speaking at the closing session of the Annual Executives Convention, CADE, in Ica, President Belaunde Terry made the following statement:

[Begin recording] In the recent meeting I had in the Government Palace with the High Command of the Armed Forces and the Joint Staff chief, I told them that it was only just to express to them the government's and nation's gratitude for the effective self-sacrificing manner in which order was maintained during the electoral process over which death threats were pending. Sadly, we have had the privilege of being the target of such threats, as attested by the blood of the leaders of the Popular Action party who fell so that history may record that the real enemies of Peru were intent on blocking this electoral process. [end recording]

BELAUNDE ON CABINET RESHUFFLE, ECONOMY MINISTER

PY211750 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] After addressing the closing session of the Annual Executives Convention, CADE, President Belaunde spoke with journalists, announcing that he is likely to make some cabinet changes in January 1984, but that any change will only be made after the 1984 budget is approved.

This is what President Belaunde said: [Begin recording] I had a very pleasant, casual conversation with Mr Alan Garcia when he came to express thanks for my message of congratulation over the nationwide victory of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance. Of course, that was not the time to go into details, but it was appropriate to extend a general invitation for future conversations. We did not go any further than that.

[Unidentified reporter] President, there are rumors that the economy minister had submitted his resignation. What can you tell us?

[Belaunde] The truth is that when the economy minister joined the cabinet he only offered his cooperation until 28 July, but when we discussed it, we extended his cooperation until 1 January. This is what we have agreed on as the basis for our association.

[Reporter] How do you assess what the minister has done?

[Belaunde] Well, he had to weather a diffucult storm to maintain Peru's credibility. [end recording]

PAP TO CONTINUE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AID

PY211642 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The obviously pluralist results of the latest municipal elections calls for concerted actions so that they may be productive. To this effect, the constitutional government will continue to render assistance to the municipal governments no matter which party they belong to or the ideology they respond to. This is stated in a communique from the Political Committee of the Popular Action Party [PAP], which reiterates its total confidence in the party's leader and founder, Fernando Belaunde Terry.

At the same time it proclaims its decision to go into the upcoming party congress as a united and cohesive organization so as to lay the foundation for participation in the 1985 general elections.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON 1984 ECONOMIC PROGRAM

PY211337 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Ica, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor today stated that the main objective of his 1984 economic program will be keeping order in the economy so as to prevent the flight of capital with the consequent drain of foreign reserves, and to hold down the widespread impulse to dispose of money, thus feeding inflation.

At the meeting of the Annual Executives Convention [CADE] being held in Ica, 300 kms south of Lima, Minister Pastor presented the renegotiation of the foreign debt, which cut debt servicing one-third, as one of his ministry's achievements. The CADE meeting will be closed today by President Belaunde Terry.

After announcing that he will again negotiate with private banks a minimum of $400 million in credits in order to meet balance of payments obligations in 1984, the minister revealed that extraordinary legislative power had been requested from congress in order to reformulate the income tax law, the sales tax law, and the law on tax and customs incentives and exemptions. That request, the minister explained, is aimed at the recovery of the historical 15-percent GDP [Gross Domestic Product] tax level, which has dropped to 13 percent, in order to obtain revenues to finance the more than 10 billion soles (some $4.5 billion) budget.

While criticizing proposals for loosening credit, promoting expansion of production, and establishing control as alternatives to his economic policy, Minister Paster announced that control on public expenditures will be tightened, especially in state-run enterprises. They will have to adjust the prices of goods and services. He also announced that more resources will be made available for recovery, particularly for the export sector.

Regarding salaries, the minister said that the current line of moderation will be maintained, while still protecting the purchasing power of the lowest income brackets, and that the sol will continue to be devaluated each month, following previous announcements.

Pastor, who announced his trip to New York next Tuesday, noted that he will not change his economic policy despite the adverse results of the latest municipal elections, adding that he had not submitted his resignation, but had told President Belaunde that he could make any decision regarding the economy and finance portfolio. Minister Pastor concluded by warning that routes leading to disaster should be avoided, asking the country to continue accepting sacrifices because neither the IMF nor the banking community will alter course because of the municipal election results.

LEFTISTS CALL FOR SOLIDARITY MARCH 24 NOV

PA212111 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The parties of the United Leftist Coalition and other Peruvian social organizations have invited the people to participate in a march of solidarity with Central American people. The invitation states that in view of the recent military invasion of Grenada and growing threats of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, the main popular and mass organizations in Peru will begin a series of actions in solidarity with the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

The first action will be a popular march through the center of Lima on 24 November. Other similar marches will be held simultaneously in other Peruvian provinces.

SHINING PATH REPORTEDLY KILLS NEW MAYOR

PY212105 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (AFP) -- The police have reported that last Saturday Shining Path extremists killed the newly elected Popular Action [AP] mayor of Pilpichaca district in the Hunacavelica Department, 522 km southeast of Lima. The same source noted that four other newly elected mayors from the Manta, Acobambilla, Laria, and Nuevo Occoro districts in the Huancavelica Department have resigned because of threats issued by subversives.

Police sources also reported that on Saturday a subversive group threw dynamite cartridges against the local Investigative Police headquarters in Cajamarca, located 840 km northeast of Lima. The sources noted that the explosion caused some damage, but that no one was injured.

GUERRILLAS KILL 27 PERSONS IN AYACUCHO

PY181617 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] A total of 27 people have been murdered in Ayacucho. These people were at a party when they were kidnapped by hooded persons and then shot near Ayacucho, according to citizens of the zone. They added that the bodies of the victims, including two who were wounded, were found later in a ditch covered with rocks and dirt. These events took place in Soco.

According to a police source, the attackers were members of the guerrilla movement Shining Path. This mass murder took place on Monday, but it was not reported until Thursday when the people of Soco protested to the Ayacucho authorities.

Rumors Circulate on Murders

PY200006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0125 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (EFE) -- Between 30 and 50 bodies of peasants were found in a gorge near the Andean town of Ayacucho, victims of a massacre carried out on Sunday. Various rumors concerning the identity of those who committed this crime are circulating. The first impression is that they were killed by the Shining Path group. Other reports, however, claim that the mass murder was committed by Peruvian police forces.

According to some of the reports, these peasants were murdered near the town of Soco, Ayacucho Department, (575 km southeast of Lima), while attending a wedding. The bodies were filled with bullet wounds and other injuries probably caused by the mass burial.

The newspaper EXPRESO, which is closely related to the ruling Popular Action party, today published the testimony of a Soco resident, who said that her grandson, one of the victims, had been kidnapped by persons wearing Peruvian civil guards' uniforms.

The newspaper EL DIARIO MARKA published a list of names of 34 persons who were reportedly detained by the police and who were later murdered.

EXPRESO also carries the testimony of a relative of one of the victims stating that a local businessman had reported that the peasants were Shining Path members. This report supposedly triggered the indiscriminate action of the police.

The political-military command of the zone, the only organization that occasionally issues communiques on terrorist attacks in the Andean region, has maintained absolute silence regarding this event.

Havana Notes Murders

PA212042 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] A Lima newspaper has reported that, according to reliable sources, at least 50 persons have already been brutally murdered in the town of Soco, near Ayacucho. The same sources blamed police agents for these crimes. The daily MARKA, published in Lima, reported that the victims include children, elders, and women.

According to the report, the police agents broke into a family gathering celebrating the engagement of a young couple, forced everyone out of the house, and took them to an uninhabited location known as Quebrada del Balcon. Upon arrival at this location, the police opened fire, killing the entire group, and then proceeded to throw the bodies over a cliff. After disposing of all the bodies the agents dynamited the cliff, causing a landslide that buried the bodies. They thereby hid all evidence of their crime.

Another report from Lima revealed that more than 30 armed persons, supposedly members of the Shining Path group, stole over 2,500 sticks of dynamite in Ancash Department. According to eyewitnesses the group was commanded by a woman.

Other sources reported that a dynamite explosion damaged a large portion of the tracks of the national railroad firm. It is believed that this action was carried out by members of the Shining Path subversive group. Explosives experts who examined the route found other dynamite sticks placed on the tracks and proceeded to disarm them.

STRIKES REPORTED IN TRANSPORTATION, OTHER SECTORS

PY212055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (AFP) -- The 4 million inhabitants of Lima, the capital of Peru, today were virtually without transportation in view of an indefinite general strike that was enforced since pre-dawn hours by the Land Transportation National Defense Front.

The objective of the strike, which is also in force in some interior cities, is to force the government to issue a law that will allow bus owners to purchase vehicles and spare parts, and also to meet foreign currency debts.

Although the government threatened to cancel bus concessions as of Tuesday, the strike is being observed by about 300,000 units of the inter-provincial and the international transportation services, the Land Cargo Transportation Association, the Bus Association, and the Urban Drivers Association.

Nevertheless, the strike has not paralyzed the educational, industrial, and commercial activities in Lima since people commuted in rental cars or government-owned buses, which were filled to capacity.

It is known that in the interior the strike has been partially observed in some cities like Ayacucho, located in the central region of the country, but that it has been rejected in some other cities such as Piura and Tumbes where, as in Lima, no incidents were reported.

Menawhile, the government is confronting other strikes such as the strike of 7,000 hospital doctors, 30,000 health workers, 25,000 nurses' aides, 4,000 court workers, and 3,000 Transportation Ministry employees, all of whom demand better salaries.

Havana Reports Strikes

PA210448 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] It has been reported in Lima that more than 500 workers from the Public Health Ministry have declared an indefinite general strike to demand better salaries. Workers from other sectors in Peru also are on strike, for example, the Judicial Branch, demanding salary increases. Transportation and Communications Ministry workers also are on strike in demand of higher salaries, along with other demands, as are postal service workers, and Chorrillo District workers.

Atlas Papermill workers, who number more than 300, also are on strike. The National Land Transport Front of Peru has announced that on 21 November it will begin a general strike for an indefinite period of time if its current demands are not met by the regime.

WAR MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO BELGIUM

PY212030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 19 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that General Oscar Brush Noel, the Peruvian war minister, left today for Belgium on an official 6-day visit. The high-ranking military chief, who is visiting Belgium in keeping with the cordial relations between the two countries, told Peruvian journalists that his schedule includes visits to the Belgian infantry and artillery schools and other military institutes.

LIMA, BEIJING DECLARED SISTER CITIES 21 NOV

PY220201 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (AFP) -- Lima and Beijing, capital cities of Peru and the PRC respectively, were declared sister cities during a ceremony held in Lima's city hall today.

Beijing Mayor Chen Xindong, who arrived in Lima early this morning, was received during a special session of the Provincial Council. On the occasion, Lima Mayor Eduardo Orrego declared Xidong an illustrious visitor, and handed over to Xidong a varayoc, which is the traditional baton of Peruvian mayors.

Xidong later talked with Lima Mayor-elect Alfonso Barrantes, who will assume office on 1 January 1984.

Tomorrow the PRC visitor will be received by President Fernando Belaunde and will talk with various government officials.

USSR ENVOY WARNS OF DANGER 'LOOMING' OVER REGION

FL212311 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico, 21 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The attacks on Grenada and the examples given by the history of the region are demonstrative of the danger that looms over Central America, USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev stated.

In an interview with the Mexico City daily EL DIA, the Soviet diplomat said the danger of an invasion of Nicaragua exists despite its being a hypothetical case.

He stated that the invasion of Grenada was perpetrated principally to prevent the individual socioeconomic development of the island and to intimidate other countries in the region. He said the reaction within the United Nations showed that peoples are not so easily intimidated because various nations -- with the exception of the United States and two or three of its allies -- condemned the invasion of Grenada.

When asked about an invasion of Cuba, he stated that this country is a friend of the USSR, which is why Cuba will receive Soviet support in good times and bad. He stated that the USSR never abandons its friends, pointing out that it did not abandon Czechoslovakia in 1938 when Hitler invaded it.

The ambassador stated that at the present time the world is living in an extremely tense atmosphere because there are extremely critical areas such as Europe, the Middle East, and Central America.

The USSR, in order to avoid a boiling over, he said, proposed an international conference of interested nations but the United States opposes such a conference.

Referring to Central America, he stated that the USSR supports the Contadora Group because, he said, the only path to follow is that of international politics and negotiations.

Cited on Investments

PA211415 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 19 Nov 83 p 9

[By correspondent Edmundo Cancino Gomez]

[Text] Toluca, Mexico, 18 Nov -- The USSR is willing to invest in Mexico and have its investments returned in the form of products rather than cash.

Rostislav Sergeyev, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, made this announcement to EL DIA. He noted that his country wants to make every effort to increase exchanges from the viewpoint of technological development.

He stated that his country does not seek to make a profit, but rather to support the development of other nations, primarily those experiencing problems and those considered underdeveloped.

At the moment, Soviet investments in Mexico do not exceed $30 million. Important projects have been slated for the installation of several industries that will contribute to the social development of the two countries.

PSUM LEADER ATTACKS U.S. POLICY AS THREATENING

FL212129 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- U.S. interference in Central America threatens not only the countries that are directly affected but also Mexico and other Latin American nations, Secretary General Pablo Gomez Alvarez of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) declared in an interview he gave to the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, published here today.

Gomez Alvarez blamed the United States for the worsening international situation and increased tensions, affirming that the Cancun Declaration formulated by the Contadora countries (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) offers the best basis for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America. Everything [necessary] must be done to stop U.S. interventionist policy in Central America and find a peaceful solution to that region's problems, he said.

Gomez Alvarez stated that his party is opposed to the aggressive policy of the United States -- for example, the announced deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- and supports the peace proposals of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact nations.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON PURCHASE OF HERCULES PLANES

PA191649 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 16 Nov 83 p 3

[By Jorge Reyes Estrada]

[Text] Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui has announced that Mexico will buy Hercules aircraft for transportation purposes and to train "more pilots." He noted that the Mexican Air Force (FAM) right now has sufficient capability to safeguard the country's sovereignty and integrity. Arevalo Gardoqui made this statement yesterday during a ceremony held at the Santa Lucia base in the state of Mexico to commemorate the 68th anniversary of the FAM. From his place on the reviewing platform, the secretary admired recently acquired F-5 planes. In his speech the secretary of defense offered his full support to the members of FAM and told them that more combat, transport, and training planes will be acquired, "while adjusting to the economic limitations imposed by the situation the country is going through."

After the ceremony Gen Arevalo Gardoqui stated during an interview that the Army's Organic Law will be modified "to adjust it to the country's current needs." He added that the FAM needs planes that are not too expensive and whose maitenance will not become an economic burden to the country. The secretary of defense said that these planes could also be used by other government branches. He also spoke about a fourth Air Force branch [escalon], saying that this would be used for maintenance of aircraft so they would not to be sent to the United States for that purpose.

General Arevalo Gardoqui was asked about the possibility of creating an Air Force department. He denied there is such a possibility and noted: "The Army and the FAM are totally coordinated and will always be united."

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM REFINING — The internal economic situation and the large surplus of refined petroleum products has caused Pemex to reduce its refining program from 1.265 million to 1.1 million barrels per day this year. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 7 Nov 83 p 18 PA]

COSTA RICA

HAVANA CITES U.S. ENVOY WINSOR'S STATEMENT

PA211954 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica Curtin Winsor has said that the United States does not discard the possibility of invading Nicaragua, as it cannot live with an active, subversive, Marxist-Leninist regime in the region. In an interview published by the Costa Rican daily LA NACION, Winsor said that, in order to achieve its objectives in Nicaragua, the White House is using pressure and persuasion. If these methods fail, it may resort to other means.

Among the pressure tactics, Winsor mentioned the revitalization of the Central American Defense Council, the military support of anti-Sandinist bands and of the Salvadoran regime, and the joint military maneuvers with Honduras. He added that President Ronald Reagan's government has not discarded the idea of carrying out more direct actions, if the United States comes to believe that the situation in the region is getting out of control.

Regarding the situation in Costa Rica, he said that the recent resignation of Foreign Minister Fernando Volio is a loss for the Western Hemisphere, and stressed that the neutrality proclaimed by President Luis Alberto Monge on 17 November is not an obstacle for current or future U.S. actions in the region.

HAVANA CITES AMBASSADOR TO UN ON NEUTRALITY

PA211956 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Humberto Zumbado, Cost Rican ambassador to the United Nations, has told a group of journalists that Costa Rica's recent proclamation of neutrality is based on the 1949 peace agreement. Zumbado added that President Luis Alberto Monge had asked him to deliver a copy of the proclamation to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in order to inform the organization and to request the secretary general's support for the Costa Rican proclamation.

Zumbado stressed that Costa Rica will not support any type of armed action in the region, nor will it permit the use of its territory for such actions. Reports from San Jose note that rightist and center-rightist political sectors have made known their rejection of President Monge's decision to proclaim Costa Rica's perpetual, unarmed, and active neutality.

EL SALVADOR

NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS SCORE COSTA RICAN STANCE

PA220045 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan diplomatic mission in this capital today condemned Costa Rica for remaining silent in the face of attacks staged by the counterrevolutionaries who are moving about freely on Costa Rica's soil after its government issued a declaration of neutrality before the world. The Nicaraguan Embassy said: We heard Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge declare Costa Rica's perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality in a solemn ceremony in view of the grave crisis plaguing the Central American region, which is threatened by the warlike policy of the U.S. military.

However, the embassy says in its communique, it seems that President Monge's declaration is what the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries -- who are armed and paid by the United States -- were waiting for in order to begin attacking Nicaraguan posts from Costa Rican soil, with the knowledge and acceptance of its government, thus showing the world the policy of the Costa Rican Government. They claim to be neutral but remain silent in face of attacks by the counterrevolutionaries who move about freely in Costa Rican territory. In a nutshell, the Nicaraguan diplomatic sources in San Salvador said, the Costa Rican Government applies the saying that God helps those who help themselves.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Army Repels Guerrilla Raid

PA212143 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Heavy fighting took place this morning in Tejutepeque in which the Army repelled a rebel raid. According to military reports given to "Sunday News Focus" [Enfoque Noticioso Dominical newscast] in Sensuntepeque, the capital of the department, the leftist guerrillas failed in their bid Sunday to occupy Tejutepeque, some 45 km northeast of San Salvador. According to the reports and spokesmen for the town's residents, three guerrillas died in the fighting, which lasted several hours, on the outskirts of Tejutepeque. The town has been under surveillance by Armed Forces units for the last 3 weeks. A civilian resident also died and three soldiers were wounded, according to the official report. Vehicular traffic was suspended around noon but was gradually restored early this afternoon.

Rebels Attack in Cabanas

PA212229 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] After more than 1 year of peace, guerrilla forces began staging raids on Villa Dolores, in Cabanas Department, on Friday, holding it for several hours over the weekend. Army units recovered the town and brought peace back to the civilian population on Saturday afternoon. According to official reports, leftist elements again attacked the town early today, taking an Army patrol by surprise. The same reports indicate that the bodies of 14 soldiers were taken to the province [as heard] of Ilobasco and that 4 guerrillas were killed and 3 civilians seriously wounded. Several houses and small stores in Villa Dolores were looted for food, clothes, and money. The town of Anamoros, La Union Department, was attacked early today. Special Army counterinsurgency forces were rushed to Anamoros to restore order following attacks by 200 rebels which have occurred since Saturday, when a small civil defense post in that town was attacked. Military sources said that order has been restored thus far and that the number of casualties on both sides is not known. Villa Victoria, only 10 km north of the departmental capital of Sensuntepeque, was attacked by rebels early today, military sources in this town, 80 km north of San Salvador, have confirmed. It was reported that troops from the Cobra Detachment in Sensuntepeque were urgently dispatched to restore order, which they did early today.

FMLN Claims New Victories

PA211639 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday, 19 November, our forces won a new victory over the enemy Army in Cabanas, when the National Guard post at Villa Dolores was attacked and the reinforcements sent from Sensuntepeque were ambushed.

In Villa Dolores, our forces inflicted 16 casualties on the enemy, captured 2 guardsmen, and seized 2 G-3 rifles. Detachment No. 2 of Sensuntepeque immediately dispatched reinforcements to aid the units under attack by FMLN rebels. [passage indistinct]

In the fighting along the road leading from Sensuntepeque to Villa Dolores, near El Paraiso Canton, our forces seized 35 M-16 rifles, 1 G-3 rifle, and 2 TRC-77 radios. In the meantime, in the northern sector, troops of Sensuntepeque abandoned their strategic positions on (Salpetate) Hill and in the town of Victoria, further showing the low morale of the enemy troops. Yesterday in Cabanas Department, our forces seized from the enemy a total of 38 rifles, 2 TRC-77 radios, [passage indistinct].

FMLN Reports Army Offensive

PA211737 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] We denounce before our people and the peoples of the world, and to the national and international press, the new offensive which the puppet Army began on 19 November in the eastern sector of Cabanas and in the north of Cuscatlan Department, in the same area where they massacred more than 150 peasants.

In the face of constant charges regarding the brutal massacre carried out on 4 November by forces of the Atlacatl Battalion, headed by criminal Domingo Monterrosa and Major (Luis Mariano Turcios), the Army of the dictatorship is currently trying to destroy the evidence of that genocide. [passage indistinct] The forces headed by Monterrosa and (Turcios) are trying to hide the scores of bones and human remains, in order to hide from our people and the peoples of the world the brutal violation of human rights committed by the troops trained by Yankee advisers. They want to retrieve the bodies lying on the banks of Lake Suchilitan and those piled up inside the houses, covered by the debris left by the troops. They currently want to wash away the blood shed by scores of children, women, and elders along the roadsides and on the hills of San Nicolas and Copapayo.

There is no doubt that Blandon will now make an announcement to and invite national and international newsmen, and even the Human Rights Commission. [passage indistinct] of over 150 peasants, including men, women, elders, and children. [passage indistinct] We are calling on the International Red Cross to prevent the dictatorship from hiding the evidence of this brutal massacre.

FMLN Reports Military Operations

PA211619 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] "All of the People Are Prepared To Defeat the Imperialist Intervention." This is the name of the victorious operation carried out in Cabanas Department by our revolutionary units. Attention, attention: The following information was sent from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

Units of our revolutionary army carried out the operation "All the People Are Prepared To Defeat the Imperialist Intervention." Reports reveal that our forces attacked the enemy National Guard's positions located in the town of Villa Dolores, Cabanas Department. Our forces inflicted six dead and two wounded on the National Guard's criminal troops, and recovered two G-3 rifles.

Meanwhile, during a guerrilla ambush on the road between Sensuntepeque and Villa Dolores, our forces attacked troops of Military Detachment 2 from Cabanas -- the thoroughly beaten Military Detachment 2 from Cabanas.

The results of this action were as follows: Our revolutionary army recovered 35 U.S.-made rifles, took 15 prisoners of war, killed 15, and wounded 12.

The "All the Peoples Are Prepared To Defeat the Imperialist Intervention" military operation carried out by our revolutionary army has produced the following overall results: 37 rifles were recovered, 22 [as received] enemies were killed, and 12 were wounded. From the heroic Morazan Front, they are thoroughly beating and crushing the troops of the dictatorship's Army. This information from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front was sent by Commanders Jesus, [name indistinct], and Nelson.

Army, FMLN Clashes Reported

PA212318 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] FMLN forces attacked the town of Tejutepeque, 25 km northwest of San Salvador, leaving two soldiers dead and many injured. Reinforcements from the Sensuntepeque military detachment participated in the clashes with forces deployed in the northern part of Cabanas Department, after clashes last Saturday in which the guerrillas inflicted them at least 11 deaths in the town of Villa Dolores.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, said in his Sunday homily that during the past week the repressive forces of the Salvadoran regime arrested 28 persons for political reasons, and that the death squads murdered another 10. The prelate stressed that violence is increasing, not only in El Salvador but throughout Central America, and urged the Salvadoran regime to put an end to the wave of crimes committed by the repressive forces.

Salvadoran Army Colonel Domingo Monterrosa has admitted that his soldiers killed civilians during an antiguerrilla operation in the San Nicolas village. Survivors of this repressive operation said that the soldiers shot down 20 women and children and drowned another 30 persons in a lake in the region.

The Salvadoran guerrillas maintain the initiative and have taken hundreds of new weapons from the Army, a commentary in the British newspaper the OBSERVER has stated. The newspaper adds that the morale of the government troops is very low, which is evident because soldiers refuse to patrol at night and several garrisons have surrendered to the guerrilla forces. The British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES states that the Salvadoran guerrillas control 60 percent of the country's territory and that in the past few weeks they have killed more than 800 Salvadoran soldiers.

FMLN Reports Raids on Highway

PA220426 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Report from Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front]

[Text] On 20 November, FMLN forces controlled a stretch of the Coastal Highway for 7 hours. The stretch runs between the turnoff to El Espino and El Bravo, in San Miguel Department. The enemy did not appear during the time of the occupation by our forces. After occupying this stretch of the Coastal Highway, our forces moved to El Transito. The enemy troops defending that position fled in complete disarray. Intensive political activities were held on the highway and in El Transito, and we received the support of the people. These activities were led by companero Walter.

On the same day, FMLN forces seized the town of Puerto Parada and the village of El Limon, in Usulutan Department. In these towns our forces carried out various political activities, such as distribution of propaganda material and agitation. We are told that our fighters received full support from the population. The demoralized troops of the dictatorship's Army did not appear here either. This activity was directed by Companero Nelson. Commander Pedro sent us this report.

Troops Surrender in Anamoros

PA220422 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] After heavy fighting on Sunday and early Monday morning, Salvadoran guerrillas occupied the town of Anamoros in La Union Department where an entire Army company surrendered to the insurgents with its weapons. The Army suffered 12 dead and 14 wounded in the fighting, while 135 soldiers were captured. These included the lieutenant who commanded the company and two cadets. The guerrillas also seized 150 rifles, 36 grenades, 1 90-mm cannon with 30 shells, and 3 military communications radios.

In the past few hours, FMLN forces attacked Tejutepeque, 25 km northwest of San Salvador, with an initial toll of two soldiers killed and many wounded. Fighting increased over the weekend in the Salvadoran Departments of Cabanas and San Vicente. The guerrillas inflicted 22 dead on the Army and captured 25 prisoners.

Incursion by Honduran Troops

PA220155 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos has received a report about a new aggression by the puppet troops of the Honduran Army, commanded by the traitorous General Alvarez Martinez. The report says the following: On 16 November a column of 30 Honduran Army troops came down from the San Sebastian Garrison, located in the municipality of Ucatoro in Honduran territory, near the border with El Salvador. The Honduran soldiers entered Salvadoran territory at 1200 through the village of (Cerro Pena), (Las Citas) canton, jurisdiction of Poloros, La Union Department. The Honduran soldiers there opened heavy fire, killing Eugenio Blanco Reyes, 16. They then abducted Gavino Romero, 15; Pascual Fuentes, 15, and Eliaz Zavala, 16, all Salvadoran peasants from (Las Citas) canton. Those captured were herding cattle when the Honduran troops attacked them. As yet, nothing is known of the whereabouts of these young Salvadoran peasants who were kidnapped by Alvarez Martinez' troops.

Honduran soldiers are constantly present in this area of La Union Department, in Salvadoran territory. The report that has reached Radio Venceremos adds that the Honduran soldiers shoot [word indistinct], capture peasants, burn homes, and steal cattle and personal property every day. They also threaten the Salvadoran residents in (Cerro Pena), Mesetas, and El Aceituno, of (Las Citas) canton, to make them vacate the area, claiming that it is Honduran territory.

In the face of the permanent aggression by the puppet troops led by the traitorous General Alvarez of Honduras, the Salvadoran Army, also led by a traitor, Vides Casanova, is saying nothing. The Salvadoran Army is saying nothing about these crimes and abuses against the Salvadoran civilian population. The Salvadoran Army is saying nothing about these flagrant violations of our national sovereignty.

The Salvadoran Army cannot say anything because these crimes are being committed by its staunchest ally in CONDECA [Central American Defense Council], the Honduran Army. The Salvadoran Army cannot say anything because, on instructions from CONDECA, the Honduran Army is preparing to attack our people, our fatherland, with a most servile and disrespectful attitude toward the sovereignty and interests of our people. The Salvadoran Army cannot say anything about the attacks by the Honduran Army because the heads of those two armies are, as our people say, birds of a feather.

SALVADORAN COMMUNAL UNION PROTESTS MURDERS

PA192304 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 83 p 40

[Paid advertisement; communique issued by the Salvadoran Communal Union, UCS, in San Salvador on 18 November 1983]

[Text] Three companeros who were members of our organization have been murdered in a cowardly manner. Their bodies were found on 9 November along with six other bodies, including those of two pregnant women showing signs of torture, in a ravine near the 24 km marker on the road from Santa Tecla to La Libertad harbor in the Zaragoza jurisdiction.

The bodies were found by the village's civil defense members. The UCS announces to the Salvadoran people: We vigorously condemn the stance of the obscurantist forces that are trying to stop by means of violence the process of social and structural changes that has begun in our country, especially the agrarian reform, as occurred with the three cooperativist companeros who were murdered. These forces are trying to spread terror in order to destabilize the peasants' movement and the reform process that has been introduced. In addition, we condemn the brutal murder of these nine people. We demand that the appropriate institutions and authorities in charge of enforcing justice conduct an exhaustive investigation of this murder, and that the law be rigorously applied to those responsible for such an abominable crime.

San Salvador, 18 November 1983

Venceremos Comments on Protest

PA202228 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Samuel Maldonado, secretary general of the Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS], reacting to the recent brutal crime committed by the dictatorship's repressive forces against 12 peasants in Zaragoza, La Libertad Department, said: The UCS will continue its struggle and will not be frightened by cowardly murders. The UCS reported that the 12 peasants who were murdered in Zaragoza included 3 members of the organization and 3 pregnant women. Maldonado added that the country's political problems can be solved only through social and structural changes and that the economic and political conditions of the people must change. The statement by the UCS sums up the policy practiced by the dictatorship which has been massacring and exploiting our people for more than 50 years. The dictatorship has always replied to the people's just demands with bullets, murder, kidnapping, torture, and mass repression.

Today the subject is the agrarian reform. The dictatorship promised, with a great publicity campaign, that it would implement the alleged agrarian reform. Many peasants believed in this agrarian reform. What happened? It was merely another trick of the dictatorship -- a bloody trick.

We have seen only massacres, terror, arrests, and evictions. The agrarian reform announced by the dictatorship is the scorched-earth policy implemented so well by Domingo Monterrosa, the hateful criminal who just killed 123 peasants in Cabanas Department. The dictatorship wants to solve the land problem in our country by killing the peasants.

The FMLN, whose army is composed mainly of peasants and workers, is fighting for the land to belong to the person who works it. The agrarian reform will become a reality in our homeland when we bury the body of [words indistinct] dictatorship.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI ANNOUNCES FM BROADCASTS

PA201957 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, heroic Salvadoran people: Tonight at 2000 Radio Farabundo Marti will inaugurate regular FM broadcasts, on a frequency of 105 megahertz. This is our homage to the FDR leaders who were murdered on 17 November 1980. Attention, Salvadoran people. We repeat, Radio Farabundo Marti today at 2000 will begin regular FM broadcasts for San Salvador from heroic Guazapa Hill. We call on all our people, especially those living in San Salvador and its outskirts, to be on the lookout for our broadcast tonight on 105 megahertz FM.

HAVANA REPORTS FMLN LETTER TO FIDEL CASTRO

PA181710 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The FMLN of El Salvador has stated full support for the statements made by Cuban leader Fidel Castro last Monday in Havana during the massive rally held to pay tribute to the 24 Cuban construction workers and collaborators who fell in Grenada during the uneven combat with the Yankee invaders.

A letter sent to the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers by the FMLN General Command cites the portion of the speech in which Fidel Castro points out the unity of the Salvadoran revolutionaries. The letter states that Fidel's trust in the revolutionary firmness, fighting ability, and unity of the FMLN serves as an encouragement to the General Command of that organization, the fighters, and the Salvadoran people. The message concludes by stating: We join you in repeating that we will never surrender to imperialism, regardless of the force it uses against the Salvadoran people.

The message sent to Fidel Castro is signed by the five commanders who comprise the FMLN General Command: Leonel Gonzalez, Joaquin Villalobos, Shafick Jorge Handal, Roberto Roca, and Ferman Cienfuegos.

HAVANA CITES MSGR RIVERA Y DAMAS ON VIOLENCE

PA211717 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, has once more criticized the terror imposed on the country by the Army and by paramilitary groups. He noted that 40 people died last week as a result of joint actions carried out by the two forces. The prelate added that during the same period government forces arrested 28 people. He said that these figures do not include those who died in combat, only defenseless civilians.

Msgr Rivera y Damas warned that violence is getting worse each day in El Salvador, and he stressed that this dramatic situation affects not only El Salvador but the whole of Central America, with very few exceptions. He added that in recent times the countries of the region have not only suffered poverty, but have also been subjected to death, destruction, and pain, aggravated by unwanted foreign intervention.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA TO ATTEND ARGENTINE INAUGURATION

PA220255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Guatemala, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran confirmed today that Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores will attend the inauguration of Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin. Andrade described as "very meaningful" the fact that Mejia Victores will attend Alfonsin's inauguration on 11 December. He also said that Mejia Victores wants a "clean, open" electoral process, similar to the one in Argentina, to take place in Guatemala. Asked who would replace Mejia Victores during his absence, Andrade said the decision is up to the Guatemalan Army, but anticipated that the appointment might fall to Colonel Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, current Army chief of staff.

CANCELLATION OF U.S. AID AFFECTS RURAL SECTOR

PA190440 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Government spokesman Pablo Nuila Hub today said at a press conference that the U.S. decision to cancel economic aid to Guatemala will only involve a portion of U.S. aid received and not all, as was said earlier. Nuila Hub pointed out that the aid cancelled by the U.S. Government amounts to $40 million which is normally channeled through the Agency for International Development AID.

The suspension of the $40 million that the United States was giving Guatemala through AID will only affect our country's rural regions, to which the aid was destined, Nuila Hub said. Both he and Ramon Celada Carrillo, another spokesman, insisted that the hasty announcement of the U.S. decision to cancel the economic aid has caused some confusion. An apparent example of the confusion which was produced by the cancellation of economic aid to Guatemala appeared today in another story, which holds the government of toppled President Rios Montt responsible for not making use of this aid. This version holds that the $40 million had been assigned to Guatemala, but that when the U.S. fiscal year ended, the money was returned to a common fund.

MILITARY COMMISSIONER KILLED IN VILLANUEVAS

PA190309 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] A new act of violence, in which a member of the Army was killed, took place tonight in Villanueva. Military Commissioner [Comisionado Militar] Jose Hilario Sanave Flores was killed tonight on the streets of the Eterna Primavera district of Villanueva. It was reported that Commissioner Sanave Flores and his family had left their home in the village of Cavia Grande in Santa Rosa Department 9 months ago, after he had received a death threat.

SOLOLA BASE COMMANDER KILLED IN GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA211557 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1443 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Luis Alfonzo Rubeli, commander of Solola Military Base, has been killed in a guerrilla attack on Army troops in Solola Department. According to military sources, five soldiers and three civilians were wounded in the attack, which took place yesterday, Sunday. The sources reported that the attack on the Army patrol occurred while the troops were heading for a region of Solola Department in which the guerrillas had burned a bus.

SOLDIER ON PATROL KILLED IN GUERRILLA AMBUSH

PA212247 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] An official Army report indicates that a military patrol was ambushed by guerrillas who set off several Claymore mines. The action occurred yesterday at approximately 0800 when the patrol was going to a site where a bus had been attacked and burned. The ambush occurred between San Lucas Tolima and Santiago Atitlan. One soldier was killed, and five soldiers and a military commissioner's assistant were wounded. Two guerrillas were killed, but their comrades took their bodies.

CRIMINALS RUN DOWN POLICEMAN, SHOOT SOLDIER

PA182320 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Army Specialist Jorge Antonio Peralta Ariza was killed today by a group of criminals who machinegunned him at 41st Street and [word indistinct] Avenue, in Zone 12 of the capital. According to information obtained at the scene, half an hour earlier the murderers had assaulted Eric Tafur in the Mirador District, Zone 11, where they stole Tafur's pickup truck at gunpoint. From there, the criminals escaped in the direction of the beltway, through the university campus, where they ran over a policeman, whom they left lying on the pavement. They then collided with the vehicle driven by Peralta Ariza, who immediately gave chase. Upon arriving at 41st Street, the gunmen turned right and parked the vehicle [words indistinct] the specialist, firing on him and killing him. The gunmen then escaped, abandoning the stolen pickup truck.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SANDINIST RAID OF 16 NOV

PA220120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2249 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today protested to the Nicaraguan Government a violation of Honduran territory by Sandinist troops on 16 November. The Honduran foreign secretariat's note states that a column of Nicaraguan troops penetrated more than 2 km into Honduran territory, and adds that after tying up and abusing several peasants, the military men stole cattle from the La Flor farm in the border department of Choluteca.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has warned Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto that "a repetition of this type of act can only lead to an aggravation of the already difficult situation between our two countries."

FUSEP OFFICIAL ON NEED TO FIGHT SUBVERSION

PA212308 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Public Security Force [FUSEP] is concerned about the spread of Marxist ideology in rural areas and is equipping these communities with better police facilities. On Saturday, 19 November, FUSEP opened a new police station in San Ignacio, Francisco Morazan Department. A message from Colonel Daniel Bali Castillo asks for citizens' cooperation.

Honduras has been suffering constant aggression at the hands of communists led by Cuba and Nicaragua, FUSEP Commander Col Castillo has said. Here is a report on the inauguration of the new police station in Villanueva from correspondent Jorge Alberto Diaz Castillo.

[Begin recording] [Diaz Castillo] Infantry Colonel Carlos Rene Sagastume, representing the FUSEP general commander, made the following declaration:

[Sagastume] Let me remind all citizens of the critical moment at hand. We are being constantly attacked along our borders by the most determined and the most criminal enemy we have ever faced; I mean international communism represented by Cuba and Nicaragua. Modern subversive groups do not rest. We know that they exist among honest citizens. Therefore, it is the duty of public order officers to seek them out and fight them, and it is the duty of the citizenry to watch and to cooperate with the FUSEP so that we can control them and prevent their actions. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES CONDECA, WAR THREATS

PA211916 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and chief of the People's Militias, yesterday charged that the U.S. Government is waiting for any minor incident to take place on our country's border to launch a direct invasion of Nicaragua. The revolutionary leader explained that while the U.S. Government intends to maintain the threat of a regional war, Nicaragua remains interested in peace, as has been demonstrated at various international forums. Ortega made these statements to representatives of the national and international press during a visit to several places in Region 3, where they observed the people's defensive preparations.

According to Commander Ortega, during their latest attacks the counterrevolutionaries sustained more than 20 casualties. He added that these incidents are intended to create situations of conflict that would create difficulties for the government, leading to a request for foreign support against Nicaragua. Commander Ortega also stressed that Nicaragua has neither been expelled from CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] nor has it requested its exclusion from that organization. He added that, although Nicaragua has not been invited to the most recent meetings, our country is still a member of that organization.

Later on, Commander Ortega said, in response to a question about a CONDECA attack, that the Nicaraguan people are preparing to defeat any foreign force. He added that, although CONDECA does not exist, its name can be invoked to invade Nicaragua. He then reiterated that we are a part of that organization. The following is Commander Ortega's statement:

[Begin Ortega recording] CONDECA as such does not exist at present; it has no legal existence. One could talk only of the possibility that certain Central American countries might reach an agreement. They would then be in a position to carry out a direct action against Managua. In joining CONDECA, Nicaragua [words indistinct] has neither been expelled from CONDECA, nor has it asked to be excluded from that organization. We have not been invited to the latest CONDECA meetings, but as far as I know, we are members of that organization. We think that the United States is trying to legitimize CONDECA, which encountered problems in the wake of the Honduran-Salvadoran war. After that development, CONDECA was weakened, and several members have withdrawn. Now there is a (?strong movement) to give a legal form to CONDECA. Several meetings have been held among the chiefs of staff and of [words indistinct] to prepare the agenda for the [words indistinct] in order to provide CONDECA with a more formal legal framework. Naturally, they plan to isolate [words indistinct].

Presumably, CONDECA is a group of Central American armies [words indistinct] to fulfill missions assigned by the various governments to defend themselves in the face of extra-regional aggression. CONDECA was not intended as a vehicle of attack against one of its members. We believe that CONDECA has neither the political nor legal capacity (?for action). We cannot speak of CONDECA in military terms, [words indistinct] because it has not yet been transformed, nor have a number of problems been resolved. In order for the United States to be able to use Honduras [words indistinct] an attitude more in accordance with the current U.S. Administration's plans with regard to Nicaragua, in tandem with other forces, perhaps Guatemalan, although Guatemala's stand on this issue has not yet been clearly established. What we can say is that we are prepared, and we are fully convinced that be it Honduras, some other government, or even the U.S. forces themselves, we will be able to resist and to repel them, and to confront them suitably [words indistinct]. [end recording]

RAMIREZ ON U.S. AGGRESSION, HONDURAN TIES

PA220232 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] We tell the peoples of the world that we hope for peace and that the Central American armies will not join forces to attack another nation of the area, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government Junta, today said at the inauguration of the third National Scientific Conference and the first Nicaraguan-U.S. Medical Sciences Conference. He added that Nicaragua has faith in the maturity of the U.S. people to stop the use of their tax money against our country. At the same time, Ramirez Mercado reaffirmed that if the U.S. Government does not abandon its intention to invade Nicaragua, it will find the people armed with a revolutionary conscience and a determination for liberty. This is part of the speech he delivered this morning:

[Begin recording] We have faith that the Contadora Group will achieve permanent agreements to guarantee the peace and security of Central America. These agreements should include the departure of all military advisers from the Central American region and a decrease in the arms level of the Central American armies. At the same time however, we have faith that the U.S. Government will abandon its dirty war against Nicaragua. We have faith that the use of federal funds to finance the CIA's efforts in this war will stop, and that an end will come to the increasing legitimacy that has been attached to the aggression by U.S. institutions such as Congress, which openly votes on whether or not federal funds should be appropriated to inflict destruction, fire, explosions, death, and murder in Nicaragua.

An end must be put to this legitimacy that leads the U.S. ambassador in Costa Rica to say in the San Jose newspaper LA NACION that the option of a direct U.S. military invasion of Nicaragua remains open and that it is a possibility that cannot be discarded. We have faith that the Honduran people will understand that their country, their homeland, is being occupied by foreign forces, that their country is experiencing the greatest destabilization in Central America, being, as it is, occupied by Somozist guards and U.S. Marines, and that this will produce horrible consequences for the moral future and domestic stability of this sister country. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT JUNTA SUPPORTS COSTA RICAN NEUTRALITY

PA181428 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 18 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 17 November 1983]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction informs the Nicaraguan people and international community of the following: We have heard the speech delivered by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, delivered during the solemn act proclaiming the Costa Rican Government's perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality. This is a constructive gesture, in view of the serious crisis affecting the Central American region, currently threatened by the U.S. warmongering policy.

The Nicaraguan Government expresses the hope that Costa Rica's position of neutrality, and the rights and duties that it entails, will help the cause of peace, and will also serve as an example for others, in order that no Central American territory will be used as a base for attacks on any of the Central American states. We also hope that it will lead to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Central America. We urge Latin American governments and the international community to give effective political support to the Costa Rican Government's decision to proclaim its neutrality.

The people and Government of Nicaragua, faithful to the principles of nonintervention and refraining from the use of Central American territories to destabilize other governments in the region, and as part of its struggle for peace, support the Costa Rican Government's decision to declare its perpetual, active, and unarmed neutrality. Costa Rica can count on Nicaragua, its people, and its Government in conducting the necessary efforts to preserve an atmosphere of peace and respect between our peoples, which can serve as an example and a source of encouragement for the other Central American sister nations.

HENRY RUIZ SPEAKS AT MEXICAN ANNIVERSARY FETE

PA212130 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister, during the event commemorating the 73d anniversary of the Mexican Revolution, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] Nicaragua, like Mexico, does not need dramatic lessons from other textbooks or from other countries to understand that the policy of Manifest Destiny proclaimed by the United States in the past sooner of later produced clashes between the attackers and the attacked.

This 20 November is special. It has allowed us to learn, from a sister nation and people, actual experiences that seem to be a carbon copy of [word indistinct].

The Sandinist people's revolution did not invent aggression; it is experiencing it. The Reagan administration has been authorized by the U.S. Congress, amid a controversial correlation of forces different from that of 1915, to maintain the covert operations against our people, our government, and our revolution. The just and righteous efforts of the Contadora Group are being constantly thwarted by the U.S. Government and by governments of the Central American area. The United States has replied to the Nicaraguan initiatives with evasive answers and with expressions that are an updated version of those of the past. In our direct search for a negotiated arrangement with the United States and the countries of the area, it has responded with conditions not in keeping with our historical reality. To the proposal for a serious and honorable solution to the differences between our two governments, it has answered with arrogance and haughtiness, because there are no other words to describe the proposals made by several Reagan administration spokesmen. All these proposals are intended to define a policy in accordance with their interests, exercising the form of a democracy without the content in the sense of popular support, handing over the country to local capitalists and to acolytes of transnational capital, with loss of all rights to self-determination, independence, and sovereignty. This is the context of the negotiations proposed by the Reagan administration.

Despite all the tricks and crooked formulas used against our people, our government and the FSLN will not give up in their attempt to retain the right to coexist and to exercise the type of government and political regime that the people have freely chosen without interference of any kind, a right internationally accepted because of the current world situation.

The imperial will is so intransigent and the aggressive practice of the current U.S. Administration is such an obsession that they have tried to limit our government's and people's initiative. Every one of our proposals is countered with the Reagan administration's favorite expression -- that the proposal cannot be presented because the administration has already reviewed it [as heard] -- while it continues providing financial, military, and political aid to the counterrevolution.

Nicaragua is being accused of being evasive and of engaging in verbal aggression. It is being accused precisely by those who lead the aggression against the world by invading faraway places and small and weak countries. It is they who impose by force, and on behalf of liberty and democracy, governments that are alien to their people and to the world, and who disregard the needs of the vast majorities. The history of U.S. interventions in our America repeats itself. The excuses and justifications used by the United States to intervene in our peoples' affairs and the attempts to bend our sovereign wills have been the same as those used in Mexico earlier, in Grenada recently, and in Nicaragua and Central America today: to protect U.S. citizens, to counter threats to its security, and to struggle for democracy. Within this context, we face today a real threat of a direct intervention by the United States against our people. It is an attempt to destroy our revolution, because it is the hope of our people and an example of struggle for other peoples in the world.

Nicaragua is not alone in its struggle for freedom and self-determination. It has the solidarity of all of the responsible people in the world. The Contadora Group's initiative is the Latin American option for peace. It has received Nicaragua's support. Nicaragua is also willing to establish the necessary legal basis that will prevent a war and achieve peace and development for our peoples. We are, within the context of the Contadora Group, in the phase of taking specific steps to contribute effectively to detente, and to facilitate the effective progress of negotiations between Central American countries and the United States.

Nicaragua expresses its resolve to defend itself from any type of aggression. We are not willing to make unilateral concessions. We are a peace-loving nation; consequently, we are preparing to face a war if it is imposed on us as an imperial option. Nicaragua, with a willingness to achieve peace, has stated its readiness to begin immediate talks within the context of the Contadora Group, with the intention of freezing the rash arms buildup in Central America. It has affirmed its support for the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers and removal of all foreign military bases in the region.

Our government states its willingness to take the necessary measures to prevent the use of the territory of any country in the region for carrying out acts of aggression against any neighboring country, for trafficking in arms, or for engaging in any actions with the intention of destabilizing another country in the region. In order to create the appropriate conditions for achieving our goals, we believe that -- within the framework of the Contadora group -- the Central American countries must agree not to engage in direct or indirect actions, either individually or as collectively, against another state. They must abstain from supporting any foreign military intervention against any state in the region.

The covert and open hostilities among states in the region must cease; the U.S. covert actions against Nicaragua must end. The process of dialogue and negotiation among countries in the region must continue, within the framework of the Contadora group. The United States must cease its air, land, and naval maneuvers in the Central American region and surrounding coasts, in order to achieve a detente that provides the appropriate atmosphere for negotiation.

We must urgently search for formulas and mechanisms that promote a political and negotiated solution to the grave crisis that prevails in El Salvador. Nicaragua maintains its readiness and its willingness to establish dialogue and negotiations with the U.S. Government. All this would create the necessary conditions to advance toward democratization and political pluralism in all the Central American countries, according to the system freely chosen by their peoples.

The Contadora Group -- and Mexico, in particular -- are frequently accused of being partial toward Nicaragua. If the attitude of partiality coincides with a nation's principles, however, it is appropriate to recognize that Mexico is only partial towards its history, and its principles of respect for the self-determination, sovereignty, and independence of other nations. Nicaragua was deprived of these principles during the long period of the Somozist dictatorship and governments of [word indistinct]. However, since 19 July 1979, this beautiful distinction [words indistinct] and causes much admiration among peace-loving and progressive countries.

Our government believes that a durable, secure, and dignified peace will not be achieved in this convulsed region if there is no respect for self-detemination, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and if some type of foreign intervention persists. Our peoples have the right to choose their own destiny, free from foreign intervention. Peaceful coexistence, and a solution of controversies though peaceful means, are the bases of peace.

The Contadora Group, and the entire world, face a challenge in Central America: to prevent war and to achieve peace. They may count on our people, our government, and our vanguard in the search for these noble goals. Our people's struggle has enjoyed Mexico's solidarity, respect, and collaboration. Even before achieving our revolutionary victory, we enjoyed the decided support of that great nation's government and people.

Jose Lopez Portillo broke diplomatic relations with the Somozist dictatorship, and was always a great friend of the Nicaraguan people and their cause. President Miguel de la Madrid advocates peace, respects our nation, and supports all just causes. Relations between Mexico and revolutionary Nicaragua are an example of international relations; they are based on mutual respect, aid without conditions, and Latin American solidarity. Our people highly value this relationship, and will always be present within this nation and government.

As part of the solidarity and happiness of commemorating this 73d anniversary of the Mexican Revolution, and from this free Central American land of Sandino, we salute you, Mexico! Long live Mexico! Long live Nicaragua! Long live Lazaro Cardenas! Long live peace! Free fatherland [people shout: or death!]

TINOCO VIEWS RESULTS OF CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

PA181646 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Washington -- The meeting between the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers to discuss peace proposals for the region ended without any specific results. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that more had been expected from this meeting. He added: We had hoped that negotiations would begin, but since the other Central American countries did not present any proposal, this was not possible.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers only received Nicaragua's peace proposal, submitted in compliance with the Document of Objectives, in which Central American countries are asked to submit draft agreements for negotiations. Nevertheless, the foreign ministers agreed to hold a meeting of the technical group on 1 and 2 December, while the basic [Contadora] agreement will be discussed at the Contadora Group meeting to be held on 14 and 15 December.

Washington Meeting Termed 'Positive'

PA192235 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua has described as positive the new efforts for a negotiated solution in Central America made in Washington by the Contadora Group, but warned that the success of these new efforts will depend on the good will of other nations. After several days of talks that ended with a meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers with their Central American counterparts, it was agreed that the talks would continue in Panama City on 1 December. Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, said that his country will present specific proposals for peace agreements at bilateral and multilateral levels at the technical meeting to be held in Panama City.

JUSTICE MINISTER CASTILLO ON 1985 ELECTIONS

FL190236 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1820 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, Nov 18 (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo has told EL DIA that because an electoral process is logical in a democratic system, Nicaraguan leaders have set elections for 1985. The official, who participated in a seminar which was organized by the Center for Third World Economic and Social Studies (CEESTEM) and was entitled Caribbean Basin: Peace Zone, said that elections cannot be held immediately after profound social changes in any country, but that that does not mean the installation of a totalitarian government.

FSLN, JUNTA GUARANTEE LAND TO PRODUCERS

PA212127 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The FSLN and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will guarantee land to those small and medium-sized producers who do not oppose the revolution. Both the FSLN and the Government Junta will guarantee land to these small and medium-sized producers who till the land and do not assist in counterrevolutionary activities intended to destablize the revolutionary process. Commander of the Revolution Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez made this announcement yesterday at a meeting with hundreds of small and medium-sized producers of the Somoto area in Las Segovias.

The Sandinist leader distributed among the small and medium-sized peasant producers 21 documents cancelling the debt maintained by some 1,000 families grouped into cooperatives that produce basic grains. This debt totaled 1.2 million cordobas. Those properties that are tilled by their owners will not be affected because that principle is established in the revolution's mixed economy, Tirado Lopez added.

He also stressed that despite the constant counterrevolutionary attacks and crimes in that area, the peasant class has fulfilled its production goals. He congratulated those present for this.

[Begin recording] We can be proud of what we do because, although a lot of human and material resources must be diverted to national defense, we have continued producing and will continue to produce no matter what. But we must increase production. As we said earlier, to do this greater efforts, more work, and more dedication are needed. Whenever possible, the FSLN and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will continue supporting those who harvest basic grains. They will also continue to provide financial support and other technical assistance in accordance with the resources available. [end recording]

RAMIREZ MERCADO DISCUSSES STATE OF ECONOMY

PA182152 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government Junta, has asserted that the mixed economy plan will continue in Nicaragua despite imperialism's attacks. Ramirez said that Nicaragua's mixed economy plan -- which has undergone no fundamental changes since its initiation -- will be maintained despite imperialism's attacks on strategic areas, while attention is also being given to the national emergency situation.

Ramirez added that, as a result of the current attacks, the government's economic policy pursues two lines of action: The first involves the emergency plan in the areas of production and the distribution of staples. In the second area, the Economic Council is now preparing the 1984 economic plan, while the long-term economic plans for production investment -- infrastructure, energy, agriculture, and agro-industry -- continue.

On the subject of price control policy, Ramirez admitted that the people will naturally tend to store more food in view of the threats of a U.S. invasion. He added that strategic reserves are being prepared to ensure sufficient supplies if an armed conflict takes place in Nicaragua.

As for the prospects for small and medium businesses in the country, Ramirez said that the government's policy is one of active association, with the intention of introducing itself into the distribution system while seeking better control.

He added: We will try to improve the small business sector, but we will not nationalize it, since this is not the revolution's objective. However, we will emphasize strategic enterprises, including lumber production, mining, fishing and certain other industries.

In wholesale businesses, greater control will be implemented in an effort to prevent speculation, hoarding, and profiteering.

On the topic of Nicaragua's monetary reserves and foreign credit, Ramirez noted that Nicaragua is not able to pay all of its foreign bills, and said: If we add to this the interest on foreign debts, we must conclude that we have a deficit.

He recalled that 60 percent of Nicaragua's industries are privately owned, that there is a strong private sector involved in agricultural and livestock production, and that the large and medium producers are strong and control more than 50 percent of rice production.

He added that large and medium enterprises receive support in the form of bank financing and that small private and cooperative enterprises receive direct support from rural credit programs and technical support to promote cooperative production.

EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON LITERACY DRIVE

FL212211 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The anti-Sandinists are murdering the rural teachers to stop education from reaching the Nicaraguan people, Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman asserted today.

Interviewed at Mexico City's international airport on arrival from Managua, Tunnerman said the reason for this is that the Sadinist revolution has stepped up cultural development in his country, reducing illiteracy from 50.3 to 12 percent and doubling the number of students attending schools of higher education. He stressed that anti-Sandinists are trying to check that development and so far 45 teachers have been murdered, but he added that the Nicaraguan teachers are determined to continue their work.

Tunnerman said the United States has landed more Marines in Honduras; however, the Nicaraguan people are willing to defend their autonomy to the ultimate consequences. We have the weapons to defend ourselves, but the greatest strength we have is the determination to fight for freedom, he stressed.

Tunnerman is heading his country's delegation which will deliver to the federal government, on orders from the Sandinist junta, a collection of works by Nicaraguan authors and writers which will be exhibited at the Foreign Secretariat beginning next Monday on the occasion of the 73d anniversary of the Mexican revolution.

U.S. CITIZENS DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF EMBASSY

PA191953 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] More than 300 U.S. citizens who live in Nicaragua are in front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua right now demonstrating their support for the Sandinist People's Revolution and condemning the Reagan Administration's criminal pro-invasion activities. After holding a news conference in the Cabanas Room of the Intercontinental Hotel, the North Americans marched to their country's embassy in Managua.

U.S. solidarity with our people has become evident, and the U.S. residents here feel more protected by the Sandinist Government than by their embassy. This statement was made by internationalist Mary L. Christy, from the State of Virginia. This companera said that the U.S. residents here have participated in the construction of air raid shelters, where they expect to be welcomed if Ronald Reagan goes on with his warmongering plans.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ENDS BRIEFING TOUR

PA220221 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation presided over by (Angel Esbetrov), member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee [BCP], and (Dimitur Yiachev), secretary of the BCP, has returned to Bulgaria after spending 1 week in Nicaragua. The Bulgarian delegation will report to its country on the progress of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the aggressions directed against Nicaragua by Yankee imperialism, in order to rally more solidarity for Sandino's homeland.

The delegation held meetings with different organizations of the country such as the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, the Sandinist Defense Committee, and people of different sectors of Managua. The delegation was very pleased with the results of the revolutionary consolidation.

BARRICADA REPORTS ON RECENT FIGHTING CITED

PA212026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] According to a special report published by the newspaper BARRICADA, more than 100 beasts [anti-Sandinists] were killed by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in the course of clashes that took place in early November in the northern part of the country.

The activities carried out by the Simon Bolivar Irregular Struggle Battalion included the dismantling of a counterrevolutionary base in Jinotega Department. Ever since the EPS troops hit Mike Lima's task force on El Cumbo Hill, a tenacious pursuit of the enemies of the people has been unleashed. These enemies have been dislodged from their major hideout on Katayawas Hill and have been forced to seek refuge in their sanctuary in Honduras.

ARDE FORCES REPORTED FIGHTING IN TEN AREAS

PA190225 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, are fighting at this moment in 10 different parts of the country. The ARDE forces, which are divided into columns, are fighting in 10 different areas. The ARDE forces are led by Eden Pastora Gomez, our commander, and are now fighting in 10 different areas deep in Nicaraguan territory. Our war correspondent is providing us with the names of the areas where the ARDE forces are fighting. He says that the ARDE forces are fighting in (Las Trocas), El Castillo, El Cocal, Cardenas, Sapoa, Pueblo Nuevo, Naranjo, (Tiburnon), Rio Maiz, and Morrillo. Attention, people of Nicaragua, our war correspondent has just given us the names of the places where the ARDE forces are fighting, deep inside Nicaraguan territory.

[Begin recording of unidentified correspondent] Soon we will issue the relevant war bulletins. We can declare that the war has now become a general one in southern Nicaragua and that [words indistinct] the number of casualties inflicted on the Sandinist People's Army, the Sandinist People's Militia, and the Interior Ministry Special Forces are still unknown, but we have learned that there are many. [end recording]

HAVANA CITES HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON U.S. 'THREAT'

PA211644 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega has stressed in Managua that the Honduran-U.S. military exercises in Honduras are a real threat to his country. The Sandinist leader said that the United States is trying to isolate Nicaragua from the Contadora Group, and at the same time is seeking a pretext to attack the country.

He recalled that in the case of Grenada Washington justified the military invasion of that small Caribbean island by saying that U.S. citizens residing there were in danger. He warned that U.S. citizens in Nicaragua have publicly said that they are not facing any danger.

Ortega pointed out that the U.S. Government has concentrated military forces in Honduras and off the Nicaraguan coasts, waiting for the situation to get worse in order to have an opportunity to attack the Sandinist revolution.

Commander Humberto Ortega toured various parts of Managua and the surrounding areas, where more than 20,000 militiamen have helped in the construction of defense facilities and the digging of trenches, in view of the threat of a military attack by U.S. imperialism and its Central American allies.

HAVANA CITES OMAR CABEZAS ON U.S. ATTACK

PA220128 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] If the Yankees fail to respect borders and attack us, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras will become a new Vietnam in the center of America, Omar Cabezas, head of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry's Political Directorate, has told this station. The Nicaraguan leader added that the events in Grenada serve as a lesson for the Nicaraguan people, who are more united than ever. He indicated that if the Yankees attack Nicaragua they will be unable to repeat the tragic events of that small Caribbean island, and instead will be defeated as they were in Vietnam.

Cabezas stressed that his country has the militant, political, and moral solidarity of the peoples of the world, and he indicated that brigades of European and Latin American countries are currently seeking to join the struggle in Nicaragua.

In another part of the interview, Cabezas stressed that his people will give Latin America an example of courage, that the last Nicaraguan would die before allowing his country to be defeated by U.S. imperialism. He added that opposition to the arms build-up in the world and to intervention in Nicaragua are related since efforts must be made to prevent a world war, which could begin in Central America.

Report to State Council

PA180416 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Omar Cabezas, the official responsible for the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry's Political Directorate, has said that following the failure of the counterrevolutionary plans against Nicaragua, the United States has but two alternatives: either to sign a peace agreement or to launch an invasion. While delivering an Interior Ministry report to the Nicaraguan State Council, the Sandinist leader noted that the counterrevolutionaries staged the following operations during the last 4 months: 38 ambushes, a similar number of attacks on border posts, 218 skirmishes, and 53 assaults on towns and farms.

Among other actions carried out against Nicaragua, Commander Cabezas mentioned 170 kidnappings, 39 acts of sabotage, 241 airsapce violations, and 50 naval violations. He indicated that in order to carry out its military plans against Nicaragua, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has made efforts to unify the counterrevolutionary groups. This is reflected by the development of a common military strategy and their coordinated actions.

HAVANA ON STATEMENTS BY COMMANDER HENRY RUIZ

PA220237 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Sandinist Commander Henry Ruiz said in Managua that the Contadora Group and the rest of the countries of the world face a challenge in Central America: to avoid a war and achieve peace. At ceremonies commemorating the 73d anniversary of the Mexican Revolution, Commander Henry Ruiz said that his government supports the Contadora Group peace efforts and stressed that the four countries who form that group have now reached a phase where concrete steps can be taken that will effectively contribute to the advancement of the negotiations.

The member of the National Directorate of the FSLN said that Nicaragua is determined to defend itself from any type of aggression and is not willing to make concessions. We are a peace-loving people, he said, and because of this we are preparing to face a war if it is imposed on us by imperialism.

Commander Ruiz added that a lasting peace will not be possible in Central America if there is no respect for self-determination, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of peoples.

At these same ceremonies Senator Humberto Hernandez, secretary of international affairs of the governing Independent Revolutionary Party [PRI], reiterated the solidarity of his people and government with the new Nicaragua, besieged, he said, by intolerance and misunderstandings. He said that the Contadora Group is one of the forces that Central America now must rely on to stop the escalating violence that closes the doors on all attempts at negotiation or conciliation.

HAVANA ON EPS ACTIONS IN JINOTEGA DEPARTMENT

PA220305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has dislodged almost 1,000 counterrevolutionaries from a camp in Jinotega Department and inflicted almost 100 casualties on the rebels.

Reports datelined Managua state that operations carried out by the Simon Bolivar Battalion forced the counterrevolutionaries to abandon a camp located in (Cerro de Cantayagua); from here they had deployed troops to different parts of Jinotega. In San Jose de Bocay, Sandinist militiamen repelled an attempt by former Somozist guards to occupy the town.

HAVANA CITES STATEMENT BY U.S. CITIZENS

PA200214 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] A committee of U.S. citizens residing in Nicaragua has issued a statement charging that Ronald Reagan is waiting for a pretext and for the right moment to lead the Central American peoples to the abyss of a catastrophic conflict. They state that their safety has never been threatened by the Sandinist revolution and add that the real danger can be found in the counterrevolutionary actions promoted by the United States. The U.S. citizens residing in Nicaragua say that they feel seriously threatened by the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. The statement charges that, according to secret agreements, the United States will be responsible for the so-called rescue of Canadian and British citizens residing in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, hundreds of citizens of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and other Western European countries, who are cooperating in Nicaragua, took part in a demonstration in the streets of downtown Managua in order to express their repudiation of Ronald Reagan's aggressive policy. The demonstrators rejected the statement that the conflicts in Central America are a consequence of East-West confrontation and added that the real cause for this situation is the hunger and misery of the peoples of the area.

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LABORATORY -- The first Russian language laboratory to be established in Nicaragua, created under the auspices of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship With Socialist Countries, will be dedicated on 18 November. The dedication of the laboratory, which was donated by the Soviet Union, falls within the ceremonies commemorating the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and will be attended by Soviet Embassy personnel and representatives of Nicaraguan mass organizations. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 83 PA]

PRESS COMMENTS ON CASTRO'S SPEECH, GRENADA

PA220252 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Weekly Feature on the Nonaligned Movement]

[Excerpt] Monday's [14 November] speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the funeral for the 24 Cuban internationalists who fell in combat during the U.S. aggression against Grenada has had broad repercussions in the world.

On Tuesday the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA headlined Fidel's phrase: There are no weapons capable of making people yield. The Nicaraguan newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO highlighted key phrases of the Cuban leader's speech and the fact that more than a million residents of Havana gathered in the historic Jose Marti Plaza of the Revolution to pay tribute to their brother construction workers and collaborators who died in Grenada. Similar words have been expressed by many newspapers and other news media from around the world this week.

Messages of condolence over the death of the 24 Cubans in Grenada continued to arrive in Cuba this week. The messages expressed international solidarity with the Cuban people and reiterated the international repudiation of the vile U.S. aggression against a sovereign state of the eastern Caribbean.

Reports from Grenada indicate that hundreds of Grenadians have been detained by U.S. occupation troops, who have unleashed a thorough search for all those who disagree with the invasion, the members of the New Jewel party, and those who were members of the Armed Forces and militias. Some press reports indicate that about 160 Grenadians were killed during the aggression. This contradicts the official Washington report of just 20 being killed. It has also been reported that the Point Salines Airport is being turned into a U.S. military base and that construction equipment and war materiel have been transferred there.

Little is known about the internal situation in Grenada. It has been learned that last week five of the nine members of the so-called Grenadian Advisory Council, a type of interim government created by Governor General Paul Scoon, took office.

Negative Effects of U.S. Action

PA220354 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The new government installed in Grenada after the U.S. military occupation cannot operate because basic government documents were taken to the United States to, as Washington argues, be examined. Those documents include files on employees, the Armed Forces, mass organizations, and unions, as well as plans for projects being built.

According to the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. invasion of Grenada destroyed the island's social and economic order, disrupted institutions, and left a large number of Grenadians jobless. It has also left an important legacy of political repression which surpasses the worst periods of dictator Eric Gairy. The interventionist troops have even released common prisoners, who since then have been involved in acts of personal revenge and have unleashed social violence.

PRENSA LATINA COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL211639 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] PRENSA LATINA has commented that the landing of U.S. infantry troops on a Caribbean beach of Honduras has all the characteristics of a rehearsal for an invasion of Nicaragua.

The offensive nature of this operation is highlighted, because no one can believe that the Honduran Army, supported by the U.S. Armed Forces, has to carry out landings in its own country in order to defend it. The military experts point out that instead of a landing, Honduran troops should be trained by their U.S. advisers to defend themselves from exactly that type of operation and thus be prepared in case the country receives an invasion threat.

The truth is that up to the present the only people who have invaded Honduran territory are the U.S. Marines [given in English], who are now advancing toward jungle areas pursuing hypothetical rebels.

Including these 1,200 Marines who have landed, there are now approximately 6,000 U.S. troops bivouacked in areas of Honduran territory that are not very far from the border with Nicaragua.

Washington has expanded and modernized the Honduran military infrastructure, and its Engineering Corps is now building new air strips, improving others, and opening up roads that, to no one's surprise, lead toward the south -- toward Nicaragua. There are several U.S. warships maneuvering in Nicaragua's jurisdictional waters. Some of these ships are giving artillery support to the Marine units that landed in the neighborhood of Puerto Castilla, Honduras.

The traditional hostility of the Reagan administration toward the Sandinist revolution must be added to these war-like preparations. Frederick [as heard] Ikle, U.S. Department of Defense under secretary, said, without beating about the bush, on 12 September 1983 that it is vital for the United States that Nicaragua's popular process not be consolidated.

General Gustavo Alvarez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, stated 2 days ago that the military maneuvers are taking place during a waiting period in which Nicaragua will be given time to turn to what he calls democracy. In statements to the journalists that covered the landing, Gen Alvarez said that the possibility of war with Nicaragua exists; it is the only option if that country continues with its current government.

The revelation that has been made by the Council for Hemispheric Affairs, a private U.S. organization, is also alarming. This organization has revealed that the Reagan administration has drafted a plan for attacking Nicaragua and that it has been given the code name Pegasus. The Council for Hemispheric Affairs has no doubt about the reliability of the source that gave it the information, because it was the same source that gave it prior information regarding the invasion of Grenada.

The occupation of that Caribbean island on 25 October was rehearsed 2 years ago in Vieques, Puerto Rico, during a war exercise code named Ambar and the Ambarines. With this background data, very few people doubt that the Big Pine II [given in English] maneuvers are a rehearsal for an invasion of Nicaragua, including the fact that they are being carried out in the territory of a Central American country.

'OUR AMERICA' ON PINOCHET'S 'FINAL COUNTDOWN'

PA212104 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Social and political groups in Chile have strenously resumed their demands for the dissolution of the secret service of Augusto Pinochet's regime, known as the National Information Center, CNI. Protests have come from nearly all social sectors in Chile, after it was learned that a worker had publicly immolated himself, protesting the arbitrary arrest of his sons by the Chilean regime's political police.

The Chilean secret police can also be blamed for the murder of outstanding Chilean political leaders, such as former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier and, most recently, of union leader Tucapel Jimenez. This week, opposition political parties and the Chilean Catholic Church demanded the dissolution of this political body of the fascist dictatorship.

Catholic authorities in the Chilean province of Concepcion, one of the jurisdictions demanding the dissolution of Pinochet's secret police, reported that arbitrary detentions by individuals who do not identify themselves are continuing. They added that medical examinations of those who are finally released show that they have been subjected to brutal physical and psychological torture.

Some fifty demonstrators were arrested when they participated in a demonstratin in front of the CNI headquarters in Santiago, Chile, to demand the dissolution of Augusto Pinochet's secret police, openly defying police repression. Gone are the days when Chilean secret police bodies kept citizens subjugated under the silent fascist terror. Campaigns of heroic struggle, individually and collectively, have made it possible to break the silence, to overcome fear, and to begin the final countdown for Augusto Pinochet's regime.

CEMA COMMUNICATIONS MEETING OPENS 21 NOV

FL211901 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The 24th meeting of the socialist countries of CEMA's Permanent Commission for Electrical and Postal Communications began here today, Monday, at the Palace of Conventions. Representatives from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and a Yugoslav delegation are participating in the meeting.

This CEMA organization has as its objective that of contributing to the improvement and coordination of the development plans for electrical and postal communications between member countries. This organization is also seeking ever-increasing cooperation in the scientific and technical fields at a multilateral level, which will permit a rapid advance of the technological process and of the granting of mutual assistance in the field of communications.

Bulgaria's Tsanov Arrives

FL220158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bulgarian Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov has arrived in our country to participate in the 69th meeting of the CEMA Transportation Committee. At the airport to welcome the Bulgarian delegation were Central Committee members Serafin Fernandez and Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo as well as other officials of the Ministry of Transportation. The USSR, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia delegations have already arrived to participate in this important conference of the socialist countries, which will begin tomorrow at the Palace of Conventions.

DOMINICA

CHARLES SAYS THATCHER'S GRENADA STANCE WAS WRONG

FL211341 Bridgetown CANA in English 1212 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, Nov 21 (CANA-REUTER) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was wrong to disapprove of the American invasion of Grenada last month, Eugenia Charles, premier of the island of Dominica, said in an interview published in Paris today. Charles told the right-wing newspaper LE FIGARO: "Mrs Thatcher spoke...without knowing the facts, and she was wrong. She had the right to call a member of our government at any time of the day or night to ask for the situation to be explained to her. She did not do so."

The prime minister said events in Grenada had forced the Caribbean islands to recognize their strategic importance, situated on world navigation routes. Charles, who visited Paris this week, compared France favourably with Britain in its treatment of former colonies. "We note with pleasure that France has never turned its back on its former colonies, unlike the British," Charles said. "The English have undoubtedly helped us... but they have made it clear to us that we shouldn't count on them for our defence," Charles said adding that the French were training her Army.

GRENADA

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS UNDER INTERIM GOVERNMENT

NJM's Ramdhanny, Sir Paul on Elections

FL212324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By Ken Thomas]

[Text] Toronto, Nov 21, CANA -- Grenada's leftist New Jevel Movement (NJM), split by bitter feuding and eventually unseated by the military, is likely to participate in general elections due sometime next year, according to former Tourism Minister Lyden Ramdhanny. In an interview with a Toronto radio station, Ramdhanny said the NJM would be overhauled to see "if we could reconstitute something to run in elections."

Ramdhanny, unscathed after the October 19 military takeover in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three former ministers were executed, had been asked whether the NJM was considering guerrilla warfare against the multinational force that invaded the island to unseat the military junta or planning to participate in politics. "Quite honestly, we do not believe in guerrilla warfare," he told the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. "We believe that we have to work with the people, because they are the most important element for the NJM."

Ramdanny demanded the full withdrawal of United States troops, called in by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon to topple the military regime, if the NJM is to support the governor-general's efforts at an overall rebuilding of the country.

"My understanding," he said, "is that the Americans came in simply, as they put it, to take care of their citizens and restore democracy. I don't think that running someone else's country falls into any of those two categories." He argued that if this were so, Grenada would become a colony of the United States.

Also interviewed was Sir Paul, who stressed that the time for naming a date for the country to go to the polls was not now. What was important, He said was the state of the country, "...the country must be ready for elections." He said another important matter was the weaponry that might still be around, in the light of the discovery by American and Caribbean forces of large caches of Russian-made arms and ammunition. "What is important is to get hold of whatever guns are still around," he said. Sir Paul added that there were many people in Grenada, some in the civil service, who do not belong to the country and were leftists. "I want to see all terrorist elements out of the country as quickly as possible," he said, "all terrorists and potential terrorists."

Unsuccessful Pro-U.S. Demonstration

FL211241 Bridgetown CANA in English 2120 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 19 (CANA) -- About half-a-dozen people staged a powerful pro-American demonstration in St George's today, but failed to get Saturday shoppers to join them. The demonstrators stood in front of the state-owned National Commercial Bank and carried placards calling on U.S. President Reagan to allow American troops to stay on Grenada as the island returns to civilian administration following the U.S.-led invasion last month.

Some of the placards read "God bless America, leave the Americans right here" and don't want no Cubans." But the pleas of the demonstrators for more support fell on deaf ears. Washington said this week that U.S. troops will be pulled out of Grenada by December 23.

Spice Island Radio Activities

FL211329 Bridgetown CANA in English 1139 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By Robert Block]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 21 (CANA-REUTER) -- Grenada's radio station, Radio Free Grenada, was one of the early casualties of the U.S. invasion of this Caribbean island last month. But now a new station, Spice Island Radio, fills the airwaves for five hours a day, broadcasting music, announcements, and news from its one room studio mounted on the back of a dark green U.S. Navy truck. "This is Spice Island Radio," says the radio's sign-on statement. "We broadcast daily to keep you informed and to provide assistance. We will be a consistent source of factual information. We will tell you the truth and bring you the facts as we learn them. They may be favourable or unfavourable but we will tell you the truth."

The Grenadian announcer's voice gives the radio a Caribbean flavour, but the station is, for all practical purposes, owned and operated by the United States Navy. The studio, generators, and a towering antenna are parked at the rear of the unfinished Point Salines Airport, where thousands of troops landed during the invasion by United States and Caribbean forces on October 25, following the overthrow and death of the island's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Radio Free Grenada, which was owned and operated by the country's former left-wing government, was bombed by U.S. planes in the first hours of the invasion.

The new station was the idea of the U.S. Army's Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) Section, which has almost 100 people in the country since the invasion to coordinate propaganda.

The officer in charge of the 12-man Navy team running Spice Island Radio, Navy Lieutenant Richard Ezzel, said the station's early broadcasts were an important factor in calming people's fears and preparing Grenadians to welcome the invasion as a rescue mission. Its first broadcasts called on Grenadian soldiers to lay down their arms and surrender to U.S. troops. It gave amnesty announcements, although many Grenadian soldiers were later rounded up and imprisoned. "We wanted to save lives," Ezzel said. Since the invasion, the radio has been the main news link between the caretaker government and the people. It runs an average of 15 minutes of news and public service announcements every hour.

Most of the news came from the government, wire service reports, and sometimes from old newspapers flown in from nearby Barbados, said the station's Navy journalists. None of Spice Island Radio's news is written by PSYOPS, Ezzel said, and neither was it running propaganda. Some of the news was critical of the United States, including reaction to the invasion by Cuba, whose military personnel and construction workers in Grenada got involved in the fighting.

After landing here, the Navy team recruited two local announcers, now paid by the Grenadian Government, to be the on-air voices of the station and soon sorted out the islanders musical tastes. "When we first came down we were told to play nothing but reggae and calypso music," said Ezzel. "Later we found out the people did not want to hear reggae music, but wanted more rock-and-roll and country music." Earlier this week, the White House announced that some 2,300 U.S. combat troops would be out of Grenada before Christmas, but according to the Navy, Spice Island Radio will remain until the Grenadian Government can start its own station.

BISHOP ASKED FOR CUBAN AID AFTER RELEASE

FL211737 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 21 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 21 (CANA) -- Grenada's executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had asked a group of top Cuban security officials here to come to his rescue minutes after he was freed from house arrest on October 19 by supporters, an ex-confidant of the former Grenadian leader said today. The source, who asked not to be named, said he had carried out the instruction to contact the Cubans to help Bishop with a security problem.

The source, a former member of the militia, added that the Cubans were willing to help, but needed to get instructions from their superiors in Cuba. The source said shortly after supporters stormed Bishop's home and freed him, another close associate of the late prime minister had given him the instructions to approach the Cubans for assistance. "We took a car and travelled down to an area near the Point Salines Airport where the Cubans were staying in a house behind Sewlyn Strachan's residence to meet the Cubans," the source said.

"When we reached there, we told the Cubans that Maurice had sent us to get their assistance and come back up with us to help him deal with a security problem on the island," he added. He said the Cubans tried to phone for instructions for more than half an hour without luck.

"They gave us a number, which I left in the vehicle at the Fort (Rupert), and said if we still wanted (?help), then to call them back."

The Bishop aide stated that he was never able to contact the late Prime Minister, who had proceeded to Fort Rupert because shooting broke out at the fort.

Asked why the late Prime Minister had gone to the fort instead of the Market Square to address his supporters, the source said that on being freed, Bishop indicated that "we can't leave the enemies with the arms." The Bishop confidant, who went into hiding before the U.S.-led military invasion on October 25, said that in a conversation he had with another aide, who was in the room with the late Prime Minister at the fort, he learnt that the Prime Minister met an empty armoury on his arrival at the fort.

He said Bishop, who had signs of cigarette burns on his chest and upper thighs, was not aware that during his period of house arrest the Army had moved its headquarters from Fort Rupert to Fort Frederick," three miles away.

"We were faced with the problem of not having enough weapons to arm the masses because the AK's (automatic rifles) we had were given to a group of comrades to capture the telephone company so that Maurice could get a message to the outside world as to what was happening in the country," the former aide said.

"It was while these comrades were on their way to the telephone company and the Prime Minister and the others were in the room discussing their next move, since there were no weapons at the fort, that the soldiers attacked the fort, shooting into the crowd," he added.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

PRIME MINISTER SIMMONDS DEPARTS FOR INDIA

FL211517 Bridgetown CANA in English 1436 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Nov 21 (CANA) -- St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds left here yesterday to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference, opening in India on Wednesday.

He was accompanied by the state's Attorney General Tapley Seaton, permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Calvin Farier, and permanent secretary to the Premier of Nevis, Joseph Parry.

St Kitts and Nevis became the 48th member of the Commonwealth on its achievement of political independence last September 19.

After the India conference, Prime Minister Simmonds and his delegation will pay a first visit to the republic of South Korea, at the invitation of Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong.

BRAZIL

FIGUEIREDO ENDS 7-DAY AFRICAN TOUR, RETURNS

PY220250 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo today ended his tour of African countries and is already back in Brazil. Sal Island, Cape Verde, was the last leg of his 7-day tour of five African countries.

President of Cape Verde Aristides Maria Pereira and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo exchanged views on issues of mutual interest and reviewed major international issues. They reaffirmed their countries' decisions to promote the respect of independence, sovereignty, equality, and territorial integrity of other states, as well as the promotion of nonintervention and noninterference in their domestic affairs.

President Figueiredo disembarked at 2200 tonight at Brasilia's air base where he was welcomed by all of his Cabinet ministers and by Vice President Aureliano Chaves. Chaves, who was acting president for one week during Figueiredo's absence, immediately turned the government over to Figueiredo, who was in good spirits.

BRIEFS

FRG GRANTS MULTIMILLION AID -- Bonn, 18 Oct (AFP) -- The FRG Ministry for Economic Cooperation announced in Bonn on 18 October that its government has granted Brazil technical aid amounting to DM 27 million ($10.38 million). As a result of government-to-government negotiations held in Brasilia, the FRG has already granted Brazil nearly DM 1.9 billion ($730 million) in technical aid and credits to foster development. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 18 Oct 83 PY]

URUGUAY

MILITARY SEEKS RAPPROCHEMENT WITH POLITICIANS

PY181153 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1148 GMT 17 Nov 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 17 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan military has approved a set of measures to make possible an agreement with political parties for the country's democratization through elections in November 1984 and the transfer of power to civilians in March 1985. According to information obtained by EFE from reliable sources, the junta of generals of the three branches has decided to entrust direct negotiations with representatives of political parties to their commanders in chief. Until now, the military-civilian dialogue had been conducted through the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission, which was entrusted by the Armed Forces to seek an agreement.

The measures should be announced in the next few hours, and they constitute a program for rapprochement with the politicians.

Restrictions on the activities of political parties have been lifted in recent hours, reversing the provisions of a decree signed by President Gregorio Alvarez on 2 August. The regime has also decided to turn over to civilians positions now being held by the military in public administration as a rapprochement gesture. The political leaders are awaiting the announcement of the measures before deciding to resume the suspended dialogue for the country's democratization.